INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

7 AUG. 1933 PRICE ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXI NO. 184 · BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933 TWELVE PA

ANOTHER BATCH OF RAS MARCHERS ARRESTED

Out Of The Gloaming.

There is perfect unanimity between European and Indian officials on the point that the future Government should be facilitated, and its work made easy,—subject to the protection of rights of officials! It is Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya (pretty big name, isn't it?) who achieved the impossible.

* * * *

Of course, for the success of the W.P. the officials should be kept in clover and if the masses starve and die, it is their own business. The rights and privileges of the brown and white bureaucracy must be safeguarded, whatever the cost.

* * * *

There were touching farewells at the J.P.C. Indians wept tears of joy to think they would have the White Paper as a consolation prize.

* * * *

But what struck one consultee most was the Chairman's treatment of them "exactly as equals," a foretaste of what they were going to get under the W.P. That consultee has brought back a message of Co-operation, and yet more co-operation at any cost.

* * * *

Even Dr. Shafaat Ahmad spoke about the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of man—a proof of the change wrought by the British atmosphere. It must have been a touching sight to see him sitting cheek by jowl with M.R.J. the fount of Bombay's culture, and both basking in the sunshine of equality with their white brothers.

* * * *

Mr. M.K. Acharya is also leaving, having got what he went for, patronage from the enemies of his country and a nasty snub from the Committee.

* * * *

He may come back the poorer for, we doubt whether he made as good a collection as he made before starting, and it is quite certain there will be nothing doing when he returns.

* * * *

Kanara Saraswat youths had a live Vice-Chancellor to give them advice and teach them how to be patriots. Mr. V.N. Chandavarker did it. He asked the degree-holders (not decree-holders) to serve India and their community—not a word about Government!

* * * *

His own example of patriotism might have served as a guiding star to them, but modesty prevented him, obviously, from relating how he prevented the adjournment of the Corporation by voting against the motion. But they also serve India who advise others to serve!

* * * *

When he said that youth didn't respect age, he was on surer ground, though the same thing was said by his great father and perhaps his greater grandfather! Thus from precedent to precedent we march on and broaden the bases of the Chandavarker tradition.

* * * *

Education seems to be widening the gulf between the educated classes and the masses, writes the Delhi Superintendent of Education. But they are now trying to bridge it through the W.P. constitution, so why worry?

* * * *

But when he says that, it is endangering the social harmony of our homes, between men and women, and asks us to push from behind all those who lag behind, both masses and women, we must protest. Delhi is busy building more houses and spending other people's money on entertainment and luxury, and has no time for such trivialities.

* * * *

Something that Bombay didn't know:—

"Bombay, August 3.

"Mr. M.S. Aney, Acting President of the Congress, was arrested on his way to Yeotmal. Bombay is observing hartal on account of Mr. Aney's arrest."
—"The National Call."

* * * *

From to-day's Post Bag, re: Mr. Venkateshwaran's address about "Disarmament and the World," at the Byculla Y.M.C.A.:

"The speaker concluded by paying a tribute to the work in Genoa (sic) which was carried on definitely (!) and in a spirit of optimism."

This may be said to take the Genoa cake.

* * * *

"WHERE THE VICEROY RESTS."
—"The Illustrated Weekly."

You expect a picture of "Jaya Mahal." But you mistake. There are two places of rest, according to Bori Bunder: "Doon Court, shown in the big picture, is a favourite retreat of H. E. the Viceroy," and "In contrast to Doon Court are the palatial Viceroy's Stables at Dehra Dun (shown in small picture)."

Satyagrahis' Notice To D. M.

Intimate Intention Of Marching From Ashram

Police Hurry To Scene And Arrest 26 Volunteers Before Start

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

Khan Bahadur Nadirshah accompanied by other Police officers arrested 26 volunteers, most of them from Kathiawar who addressed a letter to the District Magistrate stating their intention of starting for Ras this morning from Gandhiji's Ashram.

The letter was personally delivered to the District Magistrate at his bungalow early this morning.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police Khan Bahadur Nadirsha Shroff with a posse of police hurried to the Ashram before the time fixed for starting on the march and arrested all the volunteers at the premises.

Vithalbhai Patel's Health Improves

Crisis In Life Past Last Week And His General Condition Satisfactory

There were rumours about Mr. Vithalbhai Patel's failing health last week in Bombay. Some of his relatives having heard these rumours had sent a telegram to Mr. Vithalbhai and they have received a very satisfactory reply to the effect that there was a crisis in his life last week, but it has passed away and his general condition is now improving.

Mr. Vithalbhai is now in a Sanatorium in Czechoslovakia. His relatives have received the following telegraphic reply from the Sanatorium:—

"Crisis past, health now improving—Patel."

PT. MALAVIYA & CALCUTTA POLICE

M.L.A's Move For Judges Committee To Inquire Into Allegations

SIMLA (By Mail).

Mr. G. P. Singh, M.L.A. has also given notice of the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council to take necessary steps to constitute a committee of three High Court judges to enquire into the accusations made by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya relating to alleged assaults on people in connection with the last session of the Congress in Calcutta".—A. P.

NEW INDIA TAKING SHAPE !

"Observer" On Mahatma's "Waning Influence"

LONDON, Aug. 6.

That Mahatma Gandhi's arrest has caused so little stir strikingly proves how his influence has waned during the past year or two, says the "Observer" in a leaderette.

The Congress, it says, is beginning to show far more realistic temper and realises that Gandhiji's blindly destructive course will do nothing for the new India that is slowly and surely taking shape.—Reuter's Special.

HYDERABAD (Deccan) Aug 6.

Prince Moazzam Jah, H.E.H. the Nizam's second son, who has been keeping indifferent health recently, left for Bombay 'en route' to Switzerland for 3 months on medical advice. He sails from Bombay by the M.V. "Victoria" on August 7, and is expected to return in November.—A.P.

LONDON LETTER

THEY WANT GANDHIJI IN LONDON

LANDER'S EXPULSION

Full Report Of Affair Forwarded To Foreign Office

TRIBUTE TO TURKEY

British Ambassador Has Nothing But Praise To Handling Of Case

(Special Cable).

ISTANBUL, Aug. 6.

Sir George Clerk, the British Ambassador informed Reuter that he received from the Turkish Government full report with reference to the expulsion of Mr. Lander.

The report has been forwarded to the British Foreign Office.

The Ambassador expressed appreciation of the manner in which he had been treated by the Turkish Government in connection with the affair.

LANDER WAITING IN SOFIA

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 5.

Mr. A. V. Lander, a British subject expelled from Turkey is waiting for the time being in Sofia until he receives further communication from his company, Messrs. Vickers Armstrong.

The report of the British Ambassador at Istanbul on the incident not yet been published in London.

STOP PRESS

CEASE PROPAGANDA

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

Government is prepared to "try" to prevent German aeroplanes dropping pamphlets in Austria and also prepared to stiffen the censorship of wireless speeches. This intimation follows the news of the intended British and French representations.

But actually notes have not yet been communicated to the German Government owing to the absence of officials during the week-end, and it is officially stated that the Foreign Office is completely silent.—Reuter

FRENCHMEN'S BID FOR RECORD

PARIS, August 6.

French airmen Codos and Rossi who left New York at 4-41 a.m. local time on 5th June on an attempt to fly to Paris and thence as far as Siel permits in an effort to break the long distance record flew over Cherbourg at 6 p.m. B.S.T. They were some hours behind the schedule owing to violent storms according to wireless received from them.

Codos and Rossi flew over at 8-22 p.m. B.S.T. They wirelessed that they still had 2800 litres of petrol and thought they could comfortably beat the record.—Reuter's Special.

BROWN SHIRTS PARADE.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.

A Military spectacle comparable only to pre-War days was seen at Tempelhoffield when 80,000 Brown Shirts from Berlin and District were inspected by Herr Roehm. Hilter's Chief of the Staff.

The Marchpast was headed by Prince August Wilhelm accompanied by bands playing the old military marches and the feature of the display was the presence of a number of Reichswehr generals, staff officers and deputations of Austrian, Russian, Danish Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Nazi organisations.—Reuter.

J. P. C. Members Think His Help Essential For Final Touches

CHURCHILL HAS A PLAN

Sapru And Rangaswami Leave London Disgusted With Prospects Of White Paper In Parliament

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

July 29.

There is an atmosphere of depression and oppression in London even amongst the most moderate of Indian delegates in connection with one Committee or another. For instance, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, are distressed over Sir Samuel Hoare's frank statement that an interval must pass between the introduction of Provincial Autonomy and the adumbration of Federal Government.

They are further disappointed that Federation itself might be scrapped if conditions precedent are not fulfilled, namely, the consent of fifty-one per cent. of the Princes and the satisfaction that the finances would maintain the trade and administration balances. Satisfactory financial condition is a vague phrase but it is there as a prerequisite for the introduction of federal responsibility. Similarly, provincial and federal finances must both be adequate and stable before the reforms are proceeded with. So far as provincial finance is concerned, satisfaction appears to have been attained but judging from Sir Malcolm Hailey's Memorandum coupled with Sir Samuel Hoare's statement Federal finances, seem to be trembling in the balance and with them Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar.

DIE-HARD STRENGTH

Meanwhile die-hard opposition to the White Paper scheme is strengthening so much so that even Sir Samuel Hoare has considerably whittled down his own position in order to accommodate the growing hostility within the Conservative rank.

The hostility shows no sign of abatement. The Defence of India League has played. Such havoc against the "National" Government that Sir Samuel and his chief, Mr. Baldwin, are showing signs of embarassment. No wonder the Secretary of State for India should be looking down upon those Indians, like Mr. M. K. Acharya, who have joined the Defence of India League and whose names appear at the top of the "Defence Leaders" in the columns of the "Morning Post."

I am told that Sir Samuel Hoare with whom Mr. Acharya sought an interview peremptorily told him off,—almost asked him to go to the "Morning Post". Fully aware of Mr. Acharya's worth and the value of his qualities of head and heart,—the "Morning Post" is at present exploiting him, because it is good for the Tory Die-hards who are receiving no support from the Government.

SAPRU GIVES UP

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Sir Hari Sing Gour have been exhibiting the cloven hope of nationalist sentiment in the Joint Select Committee. Sir Tej has already left for India as he realises that the mountain in labour will only produce a mouse. Obviously, he does not want to play the role of an anxious midwife; his patience have evidently been exhausted, having at some sacrifice of his vast professional income spent four long years in constitution-making in this land. Sir Hari Sing Gour, however, who is only a newever, who is only a new comer is feeling the agony of ending the labours of a Committee which has alas sat for less than three months only. No wonder Sir Tej and Sir Hari are working at cross purposes.

The latter has, it is understood, shot off a letter to Lord Linlithgow protesting against the impatience of his Indian colleagues to put an end to the labours of the Committee. The India Office, however, does not seem to be willing to play Hamlet with the Prince left out. For Sir Tej Bahadur is certainly, in spite of his milk and water politics, the most outstanding personality in the Committee. He is the best of a bad lot as even his nationalist critics must admit.

RANGASWAMY DISGUSTED

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, who deserted the Westminster "Kumbha Mela", on Sunday last, must now be realising that the Congress critics were justified in ridiculing him for having consented to serve on the Committee, especially as he had declined to serve on the Third Round Table Conference in the absence of Mahatma Gandhi. Before he left for India, the Madras Pundit made a mournful confession in the press which finds publication even in the "Morning Post." He says he is disappointed with the work of the Committee, that his hopes have been blasted, that Lord Willingdon has bungled in refusing the Mahatma the interview he asked for and the Tory Secretary of State is inclined to become more and more hostile to Indian aspirations.

Mr. Ayanger sees no prospect or possibility of placating Indian opinion. His statement has caused provocation and resentament amongst responsible European members of the Committee. One of them said to a prominent Indian, "How is it that this gentleman who has worked with us as our colleague has condemned the Committee before giving it an opportunity to present a report to His Majesty's Government? If this is the sense of responsibility that Indians are capable of, I despair for the future of India itself."

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas is, ploughing a lonely furrow in the Reserve Bank Committee on the lines he adopted in the Legislative Assembly when Sir Basil Blackett introduced a similar Bill. Sir Purshottamdas wants the members of the Reserve Bank Board of Directors to be nominated partly by shareholders and partly by the Federl Government and not by the Governor-General, as he apprehends the latter will be a representative of the City interest.

The India Office people, on the contrary, think the Federal Government, if allowed to nominate the Directors, will bring the administration of the Reserve Bank into the political Vortex. On the other hand, the Governor-General being above politics, they contend, no such influence will work with him. It is not necessary here to be satirical about the non-political position of the Governor-General. Under the White Paper scheme itself, the Governor-General is endowed with the authority which neither the Czar of Russia, nor Hitler of Germany nor the President of the United States enjoy to-day. The Governor-General under the new scheme will be a political monster, a many headed hydra and Sir Purshottamdas is perfectly entitled to describe him as the representative of British political supremacy in India.

CHURCHILL'S PLAN

It is interesting to note that Mr. Winston Churchill asked Mr. C. S. Raga Iyer to meet him last week-end in his flat in Morpeth Mansions. Mr. Ayar did so and had a prolonged conversation with the leader of the Die-hard opposition to the White Paper. Mr. Iyer tells me that it is pretty certain that Mr. Churchill will publish his own programme as against Sir Samuel Hoare's, which would include the appointment of a Deputy Governor in every province for the purposes of peace and tranquility.

This does not necessarily mean that the appointment of a Deputy Governor would be urged in every province. What Mr. Churchill wants is that the Governor should have the authority to appoint him if occasion arises, as Mr. Churchill apprehends, in a revo-

(Continued on page 7.)

LINDEQUIST AT NAIROBI

Colonial Movement Gives Much Significance To His Visit

(Special Cable)

NAIROBI, Aug. 6.

Intense interest is aroused here by the visit of Doctor von Lindequist, the former German Colonial Minister, on the conclusion of his tour of the former German colonies of East Africa.

Dr. Von Lindequist in an interview declared that his visit was purely personal, but it was generally felt here that his association with the new German colonial movement invests the visit with the utmost significance, especially as the doctor admitted he had sounded the views of leading German residents here with the object reporting to organisers of the movement when he returns to Berlin.

Dr. Lindequist arrived Dodoma on the eve of the meeting of the German settlers from all parts of Tangyanyika to form the "German Association of the East Africa."

Dr. Lindequist declared that his arrival was a pure coincidence, owing to train arrangements, but he admitted he had talks with "some compatriots."

It is not known whether the new association will be political or agricultural, but it seems that it is bound to help towards the consolidation of Gersman opinion in Tanganyika.

TABULATED ADLETS

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14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—A flat well ventilated independent and open on all sides in China Bag compound for Rs. 100. See Mr. Ravilal H. Kikani, China Bag, Girgaum. (1032).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families. Apply to: Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1030).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322. Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted an Engineer (B.E. Civil) on Rs. 100-30|3-150 for Amreli District Local Board. Apply with testimonials to the President, District Local Board, Amreli, before 31-8-33. (7081).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Manufacturers and Suppliers of Fruits and Flowers grafts on large scale. Free catalogue, Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara, Baroda State. (1007).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

The Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute.

NOTICE

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Institute will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1933, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the Institute to transact the remaining business of the agenda.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Institute will be held in the hall of the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, 1933, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt and pass alterations and additions to the Rules and Regulations of the Institute.

A copy of the proposed alterations and additions is placed on the Notice Board of the Institute.

Copies of the said alterations and additions can be had from the Librarian on application.

By order of the Managing Committee.

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 4th August, 1933.
7072

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State.
7062

Public Notices

Notice To Jurymen

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 7th instant at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.)

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 4th August, 1933.
7076

The Zandu Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1933 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1933.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To consider the Resolution relating to Forfeited Shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th August 1933, to 19th August, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries,
Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 7th July, 1933.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Tuesday, the 22nd August 1933 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 5th August 1933).

7075

Legal Notices

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

IN THE MATTER OF The Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

And

IN THE MATTER OF The Abu Ayurvedic Pharmaceutical Company Ltd., a Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 having its Registered Office in Bombay.

MANILAL DALSUKHBHAI SHAH, of Bombay, residing at Adeswar Chawl, Pydhonie outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 19th day of July, 1933, presented to the High Court by the Petitioner abovenamed (contributary of the said Company). And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 1st day of September, 1933, and any Creditor or contributary of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributary of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Messrs. JOSHI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner,
Old Oriental Building,
65, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.
7080

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*Tango Maru	6,893	30 July	13 Aug
Tokiwa Maru	6,972	16 Aug	26 Aug
*Giny Maru	9,000	29 Aug	12 Sep
Calcutta Maru	5,339	17 Sep	27 Sep

*Passenger steamer with excelle. accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10,000	8 Aug.
Kashima Maru	10,000	22 Aug.
Yasukuni Maru	12,000	2 Sep.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakozaki Maru	10,500	16 Aug
Terukuni Maru	12,000	26 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17,000	6 Sep.
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23 Sep.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11,600	4 Sep.
Hiye Maru	11,600	18 Sep.

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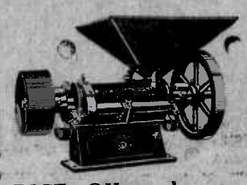

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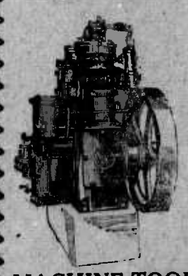

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HEROINE OF EARLY GOLD RUSH

Widow Of Man Who Picked Up First 22 Oz. Nugget In Watts' Gully Recalls Memory Of Good Old Days

ADELAIDE, (South Australia). (By Mail).

A stone's throw from the busy Mount Crawford goldfields, stand a house that was built forty-five years ago, while the first gold rush was on. In the house lives the woman who built it. Mrs. Anna Maria Watts, widow of the man who picked up the first 22 oz. nugget in Watts' Gully.

She has seen big nuggets, and she has watched the gully grow old and deserted. To-day the sound of sixty picks at work close by is music to her ears.

Mrs. Watts, who came from Oxford, England, in her teens and who is seventy-four years of age, still thrills to the music of the picks and the slap of ore in the craddles. The new sounds of activity in the Mount Crawford district have given or a new interest in life.

There were big nuggets here once, and they may come again", she said, as she stood at the gate of her lonely home and looked over the hills towards the prospectors' camps.

I remember the time when Tom Bennet picked up an eighty-four oz. nugget near here. And "Frying-Pan Jack" struck one of eighty-seven oz. His name was John O'Frien, but we called him "Frying-Pan Jack" because he would not buy himself a panning dish but used an old frying-pan instead.

FIRST TO COME.

"My husband was one of the first to come to the gully, which got its name from him. He struck a 22 oz. nugget, but fifty oz. was all he and his mate ever got out of the diggings here.

"There were 500 people on the field then, living in tents, Sailors, Soldiers, miners, blacks and Salvation Army men were there. And the noise they made—singing, dancing, cursing and laughing all in one breath—was enough to deafen you.

"But on the whole they were a decent lot of men, and we never suffered, hurt or insult from them. We started a bit of a church over the hill there, and I used to sing in it. I had a strong voice then, and could be heard singing three miles away."

The old lady paused.

"But the gold went, and the people went. There was a reef here all right, but it was never found. Perhaps they have struck it over at Mount Crawford now. After the people went we kept on here".

Mrs. Watts stayed on with her crippled husband and her five children. Like the others on the field, they lived in a tent, but when the crowd thinned Mrs. Watts felt the need of a home.

BUILT WITH HER OWN HANDS.

She built it with her own hands, working every day for months. It was a long job and a tedious one, with five children clutching at her for attention all the time. But the little house went up at last, and a pine tree was planted beside it.

To keep the family going, while the crippled father lay in his bed, she went out washing.

"I would walk the seven miles into Gumeracha, was twenty-five dozen items for 4|-, and walk the seven miles back home at night. And then I would get the children's dinners and things ready for school the next day, added Mrs. Watts.

"I cut down gum trees that were 6 feet round, and split them into posts. For 150 of them I received £1, which was not very good pay, but at least it helped."

SLOWLY FURNISHED.

The woman-made house was slowly furnished. "But by bit a shilling at a time, and mostly at sales, I got the things to fill it with", said Mrs. Watts.

She found old chairs, mended them, and gave them a coat of varnish that made them look like new. She went to auctions, markets, and cheap-jacks, and gradually built up a sore of furnishing that to-day make the interior of the house in Watts' Gully look like a home of comfort. She got a wireless-set. A man was leaving the district, and he had no money to renew his licence for his home-made crystal set. He offered it for Rs. 5|- and Mrs. Watts cought it. Night after night she sits with the headphones on, listening to a world that she has never seen.

"For I never had a six-pence to spend on entertaining", said Mrs. Watts. "I have never been inside a theatre or a picture show. But I can imagine them when I listen in to my wireless."

CAME OUT TO AUSTRALIA IN 1877.

In 1877 she came out to Australia from Oxford, England. She was a girl of sixteen, without a relative or a friend in the country. She sheltered in the servants' home, to which all migrant domestics were brought on arrival, and then secured a position at 8|- a week.

Later she was cook in the old Newmarket Hotel, where without scullery made or other help she would cook midday dinner for 120 men after the Wednesday stock markets, serve it, wash up, and then prepare dinner at night for twenty-six regular boarders.

Eleven years ago her husband died, and with the aid of her youngest son, Mrs. Watts has kept on the place at Watts' Gully. An orderly white horse draws her to Gumeracha when she goes out; her little garden with its blur of morning glories keeps her busy, and the sound of the picks rising and falling after gold in the valleys below keeps her happy.

Watts' Gully may be coming good again.—Reuter.

PERFECT FRUIT BOX

Experiments By Govt. Department

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research is to carry out experiments at Princes Risborough (Buckinghamshire) to find the best type of box for the transport of fruit.

A fruit importing authority at Covent Garden told Reuter that interesting points already discovered are:—

The sides and bottom of a box can be made 20 to 40 per cent thinner if it is metal bound, but the ends must remain as thick as before.

If a box is bound with metal strips, these should be placed one-sixth of the length of the box from each end.

Nails should be driven until the head is flush with the wood: driving them deeper weakens the box.

Sharp nails hold better than blunt ones.

Small nail heads are better than big.—Reuter.

Growing children, particularly in the tropics, need adequate and proper nourishment if they are to keep healthy and free from sickness. There is nothing better for building up sturdy youngsters than Nestlé's Malted Milk, the wonderful full-vitamin food drink.

Delicious in taste!

Children love the delicious, creamy flavour peculiar to Nestlé's Malted Milk and in making it their daily beverage you will be happy in the thought that they are gaining physical and mental health from its correctly balanced nourishment.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad, 2, 1989.
Muslim Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1352
Parsi—Aspandad 5, 1302.
Sunrise—7h. 17m.
Sunset—7h. 12m.
Hightide—0-30, 13-07.
Lowtide 6-34, 19-18.
PHASES OF THE MOON: Last Quarter 13th August, 9h. 19m. a.m. New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m. a.m. First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
TUESDAY, August 8.
Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, August 9.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EDWARD: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Miss 1933". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Rasputin and The Empress". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Love Race". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "A Farewell to Arms". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Blarney Stone". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Maya Machhindra." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Sati Ansuya". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Let Me Explain Dear". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Fairy of Punjab". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 Noon—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 P.M. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 P.M. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 P.M. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 P.M. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
Light Music
Shankerrao Golatker.
7-30 P.M. Interval.
8-00 P.M. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay If reception satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
9-00 P.M. News in Hindi.
New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-20 P.M. "Here and There" by Globetrotter.
9-30 P.M. The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club.
Presents.
1. "LIGHT AND SHADE"
A Comedy
Characters: Reggie and Delia

2. MUSICAL INTERLUDE
By B. A. D. C.
3. "THE HOUSE WITH THE TWISTY WINDOWS"
A Short Play
Characters:

Charles Clive	Lady Ponting
James Roper	Heather Sorrell
Derry Moore	Anne Sorrell

Stepan (a Guard in the Soviet Prison.)
The play takes place during the early part of the Russian Revolution, and the scene is laid in a cellar used as a temporary prison by the Russian Kommisar.

4. MORE MUSIC BY B. A. D. C.
5. "LOVING AS WE DO."
A Play
Characters: Peter Durham, Eve Wemington, Manservant.
11-00 P.M. God Save the King Emperor.

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BOOK NOW AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
FROM WED. AUG. 9th
A peppery comedy of dizzy dames and rivetting Romeos
FAST WORKERS
with
MAE CLARKE
JOHN GILBERT

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

MARZBAN—On 4th August at Alexandra House, Alexandra Road, Bombay, Kaikobad Behramji Marzban, Principal, Bharda New High School.

(NOTICE TO JURYMEN.)
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Pumlic Notifications Column.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION—Mr M V Venkateswaran, (of the League of Nations, Indian Bureau) will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, (French Bridge, Chowpatty) today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on "International Uunderstanding."

RAHNUMA-I- MAZDAYASNAN SABHA—Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Rustom D. Dastoor Meherjirana will speak on "Holy Gathas and the Message of Zarathustra."

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP—There will be a meeting of the above to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, when Dr. Daji and Miss Patel will lead a general discussion on "Conversion."

AJANTA CINETONE

New Film Will Depict Rajput Life In Medieval Times

The Ajanta Cinetone are keen on producing artistic pictures, as could be judged from the preparations on a grand scale, for artistic models and settings which have been set afoot. For their second Talkie "Rangila Rajput", a 15 ft. high statue of God Shiva in the Tandava dance—the death dance—pose is being prepared.

This picture will depict Rajput life in the medieval ages. Master Nisar, takes the role of Pratap, a young Rajput Prince, who has to pass through many vicissitudes including life in a gypsy camp. Miss Bibbo, who plays opposite Nisar, takes the part of the gypsy girl, who really was the kidnapped daughter of the Rajput King. Voice tests of Miss Bibbo's songs give great hopes of her pleasing cinema audiences all over the country to a remarkable degree. She has won a great reputation in Delhi and North India as a melodious songstress.

Some of the scenes of this picture will be shot in the palaces and forts of Indore, where the State help will be at the disposal of Mr. Bhavnani.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FEATS AT C. J. HALL

Pupils Of S. C. P. C. Institute And Matunga Vyayam Shala Give Fine Exhibition Of Prowess

There was a very good gathering at the Grand Physical Culture performance given on Sunday evening by the South Canara Physical Culture Institute and the Matunga Vyayam Shala at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall in aid of the latter institution. Dr. M. C. Javle, the Mayor of Bombay presided and distributed medals.

The performance occupied more than three and half hours. Anyone, who was present at the performance, would have been impressed with the value of Physical Culture, the strength and radiance it gives to one's personality. Everyone enjoyed the brilliant performance, mostly of the pupils of the S.P.C.A. Institute under Prof. Seshappa. One could realise from the performance as to what organised physical Culture could do. The pupils of the Matunga Vyayam Shala, though their feats were modest when compared to the team work displayed by the pupils of the S. C.P.A., gave really a good performance, looking to the initial training they have had.

CHAIN-BREAKING.

Mr. Gangji D. Ganger, who was presented with a gold medal held the audience in spell bound, when he broke the chain, bent the iron bar and threw the knife around Miss Dhanaluxmi Maheshwari.

Misses Dhanaluxmi and Premila Meheshwari, who fully deserved the silver medals which were presented to them for their daring feats.

The muscular poses by Master T. V. Narayanan were wonderful, and would make any youth envy his strong muscles and his symetry of body. The organisers would have done well if they had not asked another gentleman to explain the different poses, only the audience would have better appreciated the poses without this gentleman's 'so alsos". Instead of explaining the proper poses, the interpreter bungled by calling the pectoral as the shoulder blades and the tricops as trapize. Master Narayanan really deserved a medal for his perfect body.

Prof. Seshappa and Mr. B. N. Maheshwari are to be thanked for the good performance on Sunday evening.

ROME HAS FASCIST SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY

In 1927, after the International Congress of Domestic Economy, the (Italian) Facist Regime, which attaches so much importance to education, founded three schools. The Fascist School of Domestic Economy for Women Teachers and Agricultural School for Women Teachers and a School of Social Assistance for Women. The purpose of these schools is the training of young women who, as teachers in the elementary schools, will be capable of instructing and also elevating the lives, mentality and morals of the people they will work among, writes Mr. A. Waring in the "Montreal Gazette".

Beside the Church of St. Gregorio del Celio stands the ancient Convent of the Camaldolesi, once the home of the noble family of Anicia. It is surrounded by large grounds, and has magnificent views of the Palatine, the Aventine and the Baths of Caracalla. A more tranquil and beautiful spot could not be imagined. The house has been transformed into the School of Domestic Economy for Women Teachers. The Fascist Regime insists most emphatically on the vital importance of family life and the position of the woman in the home. This school exists to give to the woman all the technical and practical knowledge she could possibly want in the care and management of her house: how to spend and how to save and how to make use of the smallest and most insignificant things; to render the daily life of the housewife less fatiguing and more profitable, and interesting.

MANY SUBJECTS.

The course lasts ten months and has a large and varied curriculum—the Fascist constitution and its laws, the teaching of domestic economy, religion, elements of anatomy, pathology, and physiology, first-aid and nursing, common diseases, child-welfare, elements of physics, chemistry, and marketing, contagion, care of the house, hygiene, practical work in the laboratory, simple experiments, preparation of foodstuffs, adulteration of foodstuffs, conservation of foodstuffs, history of art as applied to the work of women in the home, patching, mending and ironing, lace-making and embroidery, how to cut out clothes, leather work, wood work, cardboard work, painting on stuffs and glass, painting in varnishes, lino-cutting, applique work, design, singing, gardening, poultry keeping.

The school is spotlessly clean and in perfect order and is tastefully furnished and decorated. Some of the furniture has been painted or inlaid by the pupils, whose work is also seen in the wall decorations, furniture covers, cushions, house linen, etc. The Italians have a genius for needlework, and in this school there are innumerable examples of the most exquisite work, from the point of view of design and execution.

Excellent leather work is done and the hand-painted glass and pottery is not only useful but extraordinarily artistic. The school contains twenty-four pupils who, in their white linen dresses, white shoes and stockings, and little scarlet jackets, give an added note of gaiety to an atmosphere already redolent of cheerfulness and good-fellowship. Instruction is given by teachers from the university. Young women are admitted to the school who have already taken their diploma as elementary teachers, and for whom everything is free, including board and lodging, the only payment exacted being a small entrance fee of 100 lire. It is possible for women other than teachers to attend this school, in which case a fee of 450 lire a month is payable. In both cases they have to provide their own school uniforms.

CZAR'S RESIDENCE

Moscow.—As you leave Yalta the automobile highway winds its way higher and higher. Beneath you the deep blue expanse of the Black Sea broadens out as you ride upwards. Along the road lush gardens, groves, parks, dazzling white chateaux, and many-colored Tartar villages slide past as you mount toward the precipitous Crimean mountains.

The character of the highway changes and you look down steep rock slopes at whose feet gush bubbling springs. Above rise dolomitic peaks. Shortly you arrive at Livadia, the former summer home of the Czars' families. It is a remarkable symbol of the new times in new Russia. Instead of the Life Guards and the court personnel of the Czar's time, the place swarms with thousands of farmers.

SANATORIUM.

Livadia, with its castles, parks, former barracks and a whole town in extent, has become a sanatorium for farmers. From all parts of Russia come farmers, and particularly collective farmers, to spend their vacations or to receive medical attention if they are sick.

There is hardly another place in the Union where so many interesting specimens of hundreds of races can be so conveniently studied as in this resort city of South Crimea. Livadia has become especially famous as a health resort for lung diseases, due to its well protected position and it mild climate. It is also a busy winter resort.

The palaces and parks made a remarkably well groomed impression despite the masses of visitors. The same thing is true of the entire Crimean coast. The chateaux of the former nobility and the imperial dukes and princes, now turned into resorts are all well kept and the parks, which are among the finest in the world are very well cared for.

The Livadia palace and the other palaces and chateaux, some of them done in arresting Oriental-Moorish style, have been made accessible to the foreign traveller and arrangements made for providing the necessary explanations of these and other historical items.

INTERNATIONAL.

Crimea is to-day not only the center of Russian interior resorts and watering places which annually attacts hundreds of thousands of Russians in vacation time or in search of health. It has also become one of the centers of international tourist travel.

The tourist officials of Russia have worked fast and thoroughly to extend facilities for travellers along the Crimean coast in order to meet the needs of this fast growing stream of foreign travellers.

—Chicago "Daily Tribune."

ALWE & DESAI WELCOMED

Workers To Honour Labour Leaders Acquitted By High Court

Enthusiasm prevailed when the Calcutta Mail carrying Messrs. Alwe and Desai, the Meerut accused who were recently acquitted by the Allahabad High Court, steamed in the Victoria Terminus when Messrs. Khandalkar, Tawde, Bapu Shinde, K. D. Shirke, Siddique, Babu Rama, Redkar, K D Shinde, V H Joshi, and others of the Girni Kamgar Union with several workers greeted them with thundering applause and slogans.

They were profusely garlanded by Mr. G L Khandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, and then Mr. Alwe was taken to G K U Office where he was again congratulated upon his acquittal by hundreds of workers who were assembled there.

A huge meeting of workers will be held to-day (Monday) at Nagu Sayaji's Wadi at 6 p.m. under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union when Mr. Alwe, Ex-President of the said Union, Mr. Kasle, the ex-Vice President of the Union and also Messrs. Jhabwala and Desai will be honoured.

NO TIME LIMIT FOR COMMONS SPEECHES

In the House of Commons in mail week Mr. J. Morris (C.—Salford) asked Mr. Baldwin whether he would consider proposing the appointment of a Select Committee to examine and report on the advisability of amending the Standing Orders and Rules of the House, whether by imposing a time-limit for speeches or otherwise, so as to give back-bench members greater opportunities of participating in important debates.

Mr. Baldwin (C.—Lord President of the Council): I do not think any useful purpose would be served by the appointment of a Select Committee to consider imposing a time-limit on the length of hon. members' speeches I venture to suggest to the House that the solution rests with right hon. and hon. members themselves. (Cheers).

Mr. Morris: Is the right hon. gentleman aware that there is grave dissatisfaction among his own back-bench supporters caused by certain right hon. and hon. gentlemen who speak too long and too frequently—(loud cheers)—and that such discontent is not conducive to a sustained enthusiasm for a diligent application to Parliamentary duties, and will he in the light of this information please reconsider his decision?

Mr. Dingle Foot (L.—Dundee), asked whether the Government had any control over the right hon. gentlemen referred to.

Mr. Baldwin: With regard to that my withers are completely unwrung. I have been a member of this House for many years and I have never known a period, even when I was a back-bencher, when I did not share completely and fully the complaints of the hon. members. (Loud laughter).

Sir Basil Peto (C.—Barnstaple) asked whether he did not think that the new arrangement, whereby in the official report the time of the commencing of every speech was printed after the member's name, would if it were given a fair chance be conducive to shortening speeches.

Mr. Baldwin: I do not think that would be the case. The longer the speeches the better pleased will be the constituents. (Laughter).

Mr. Morris: Will he, if I bring my evidence of the large extent to which my proposals are supported by back-benchers in the House, reconsider his decision?

Mr. Baldwin: It is not a question of reconsidering it. I am perfectly well aware that the feeling always has existed. The only remedy rests with the House itself.

Mr. MacQuisten (C.—Argyll): Is it not a fact that some speeches seem very long and are very short? (Laughter).

Mr. Hales (C.—Hanley) suggested taking a vote of the House, but there was no reply.—"The Guardian."

FAITHFUL DOG GIVES CLUE TO GUJERATI WOMAN'S MURDER

She Is Believed To Have Been Done To Death By Satta Gambler To Whom She Gave Wrong Figure Forecast

The Gamdevi police are investigating into a case of brutal murder of an aged Gujerati woman, which is believed to have been committed late on Saturday night.

The discovery of the murder, early on Sunday morning was due to a faithful dog, belonging to the dead woman howling near the body, which attracted the attention of the passers-by, who informed the Gamdevi police.

It is believed that the woman, was murdered by a "Satta" gambler to whom she gave the wrong figure forecast on Saturday.

It appears that Jamnabai Dayal, aged about 50, was a frequent visitor to the Chowpatty Sands and was well-known to the Cotton Figure gamblers as a tipster. She used to give tips and earn money. She always carried with her a lame black dog, which was her pet.

On Sunday morning at about 8-'0 some passers-by heard the black dog howling and getting nearer saw the dead body of a woman in the veranda of a building on Chowpatty Road. Mostly, Parsis live in that building.

IN POOL OF BLOOD.

The police were immediately informed and Inspector Vanjara and Sergeant Quilter of the Gamdevi police station hurried to the spot and found the dead body lying in a pool of blood. The throat of the woman had been cut, and there was a stab wound in the abdomen. The black dog, which was howling, would not move from the place even when dragged away. Sergeant Quilter gave some biscuits to it, which it did not touch. Even when the body was removed from the place the dog refused to move from the place, though it barked and howled when the body was being lifted. The dog was found going round the place, where the dead body was lying and sniffing the blood stains.

Though no clue which could lead to an immediate arrest has been found, the police found on the spot, a red lungi and they believed that the crime must have been perpetrated by a Muslim.

An inquest over the body of the woman will be held on Monday morning.

ARMY OFFICER AS CO-RESPONDENT

Indian Police Official Obtains Decree Nisi

No defence was offered to a charge of adultery brought in the Divorce Court by Mr. Edward Frederic Gilbert Chapman, an officer stationed at Bareilly, United Provinces.

The charge was against his wife, Mrs. Mary Scrimgeour Chapman, and Capt. Hugh McArthur Richards, an Army officer, who was cited as co respondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman were married at Wimbledon in 1927. There were no children.

Mr. Chapman's case was that he and his wife made the acquaintance of Capt. Richards in India.

He found that Capt. Richards was paying Mrs. Chapman undue attention.

Capt. Richards, it was alleged took advantage of Mr. Chapman's preoccupation with his duties during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

Adultery was alleged to have taken place at an hotel at Ringwood, Hampshire.

Mr. Justice Bateson granted a decree nisi with £900 agreed damages and costs against Capt. Richards and Mrs. Chapman. He ordered the damages to be paid of the World."
into court within 14 days.—"News

SEX EQUALITY IN BRITAIN

In the House of Commons in mail week, Mr. Mander (L.—Wolverhampton) asked the Home Secretary whether the Government proposed to introduce a measure giving equal rights to men and women with a view to facilitating the drawing up of a general treaty on the subject through the League of Nations.

Sir J. Gilmour (C.—Home Secretary) replied that the Government as at present advised did not think it practicable or desirable to attempt any extension of the provisions of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1919.

Lady Astor (C.—Plymouth): Does not the Government think it quite time that England should take the lead in this question?

Sir J. Gilmour said he could add nothing to his reply.

MISS LAL KIDNAPPED ?

Mother And Uncle's Petition In Hyderabad Court

LIVING IN MUSLIM HOUSE

Court Issues Notice On Ghulam Mohamed

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Aug. 3.

Miss Lal Kirpalani, an English educated Hindu Lohana girl of Hyderabad Sind, who was recently alleged to have been kidnapped from her native place and brought to Karachi and for whose "kidnapping", a criminal case has been pending in the Hyderabad City Magistrate's Court, is now living with some Mahommedans. Her mother and maternal uncle have now filed applications in the district Court of Hyderabad under the Guardians and Wards Act of 1890.

The mother's application, which is under sections 1, 10, 17 and 25 of the Act, prays that herself and her brother be appointed as co-guardians of Miss Lal, while the maternal uncle's petition requests the court, under section 12 of the Act, that it should order the production of the girl, by one Ghulam Mohamad against whom a criminal case has been pending.

It is mentioned in both the applications that Miss Lal's age, according to the documents filed by them in the criminal court, is 15 years and 3 months.

The District Court ordered the issue of a notice on Ghulam Mohamed to appear before it on the 10th inst. along with Miss Lal.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
The greatest picture ever produced.
PARAMOUNT

HELEN HAYES—GARY COOPER

Map Of Britain- Living Portrait

Dr. Dudley Stamp Reproduces Whole Of Island On Grand Scale

Great Britain is having its portrait painted for the first time in its life, writes Clair Price in the "New York Times." From the Channel to the Orkneys, the whole island is being faithfully reproduced in all its gay and vivid checkerboard of green woodland, brown plowland, yellow heath, purple garden and orchard brick-red town and pale green meadow. The result, when the whole portrait is finished, will be a little like an airplane view—provided it is possible to imagine an airplane high enough to gather the whole of England, Scotland and Wales into a single view and yet low enough to show every town and field and common.

It will be a still picture of the whole of Britain, with its big towns creeping out into the open country along their radiating roads and railways, its market gardens and truck farms closing up within these creeping urban tentacles, and further out in the open fields the gold of ripening grain disappearing before the expanding green of permanent pasture.

No such portrait of a living land has ever been attempted before. Its completed result will have to be published in small sections. The two sections with which publication has begun make every other map seem obsolete. Nobody has ever known before exactly how the land of Britain was being used. The Domesday Book of 1086 is the only record of its kind in England—and perhaps in the world—which compares as a single country-wide survey with the picture of Britain which is now being produced. If you had the time—it might take you the better part of a hundred years to do it in—you could take the detailed descriptions of the use and ownership of land in the Domesday Book, and from them you could paint an eleventh-century map which would be roughly comparable to the map of the twentieth-century Great Britain which is now being painted.

LAND CLASSIFICATION.

But in purpose and method Dr Dudley Stamp and his Land Utilization Survey are wholly different from William the Conqueror and his Domesday Book. Dr. Stamp is engaged in catching an instantaneous picture of the whole of Britain in the midst of the flux of change which is modifying its countryside out of all recognition. (His picture is instantaneous in the sense that it is being pushed through to completion in two years' time). The Conqueror was interested in taxes and not in pictures either instantaneous or otherwise.

Also the Domesday Book is not a map. It is a complete list of rural estates in Wales and in all of England except the extreme north, which was not then conquered. To the specialist it is of incomparable value, but the average Englishman has to content himself with bending over its parchment pages in the Public Record Office in a spirit of appropriate reverence. Its two volumes are in a perfect state of preservation.

The object of the new survey is to produce a map—and a new kind of map. It has nothing to do with taxes or with any department of the government except the Ordnance Survey at Southampton which is publishing it. Map makers the world over know the Ordnance Survey for its maps of Britain are among the finest achievements of the map-maker's art to be found in any country. It is a bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture, although for the most part it is staffed by engineer officers of the British Army.

Dr. Stamp works from the existing Ordnance Survey maps in sheets drawn to a scale of six inches to the mile and covering six square miles each. These are ordinary black-and-white maps showing all the roads, paths, fenches and contour lines outside the towns, and the streets and building lots within the towns. Dr. Stamp takes the actual checkerboard of woodland plowland, heath, garden, town and meadow as it exists throughout Britain to-day, and copies it into these large-scale maps, using a different colour for each class of land utilization. The maps are then returned to the Ordnance Survey to be published.

WORK OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The task is staggering. There is no way of ascertaining the various uses of land except by personally visiting every field, every mountain and every bit of moorland in England, Wales and Scotland, and this has been made possible only by the employment of thousands of volunteers all over Britain. As a matter of fact, three-fourths of this work from one end of Britain to the other is being done by school children under the oversight of their teachers.

Classification of land uses have had to be made simple enough to be within the comprehension of the volunteers. Thus only six classifications have been set up for the whole surface of Britain. (Water, which is coloured blue on the maps, form a seventh, but never a difficult one). All forest or woodland is coloured dark green on the maps; all meadowland and permanent grass, light green; all arable or plowland is brown.

Heathland, moorland, commons and rough hill pasture are yellow and some of the Welsh and Scottish Highland counties, when completed, will be found to be almost wholly yellow. Private and allotment gardens, orchards and nurseries are purple. The rest of Britain is to be of the red colour which donates "agriculturally unproductive land." This is admittedly an arbitrary classification, for it includes all roads, railroads, towns, buildings, yadrs, factories, cemeteries, quarries, etc.

Twenty-two thousand of the Ordnance Survey's 6-inch scale map-sheets, covering the whole of Britain, have been sent to the directors of education in the ninety-five administrative counties of England, Wales and Scotland during the two years in which the survey has been at work. The county directors have divided them up into areas and sent them on to the schools in each area. Frequently the work has been done during the "nature walks" which form part of the curriculum of many English schools.

Deadly Drug Leaves No Trace

Lambeth Coroner Dilates On Alarming Possibilities Of "Dial"

Alarming possibilities of dial, a drug to relieve sleeplessness which is absorbed so rapidly in the body that little or no trace of it is left, were revealed at a Lambeth inquest.

A suggestion that it might be used for criminal purposes was made by a juryman, who added that the drug should be brought to the notice of the Home Office, says "News of the World."

Whether the woman intended to take her life, or merely took an overdose of a drug by accident was the problem which confronted Dr. A Douglas Cowburn, the coroner, in inquiring into the death of Mrs. Katherine Turner, 48, of South Kensington.

The dead woman's daughter, Miss Anne Turner, stated that from September her mother was under the care of a doctor, but he gave up attending her in February. She did not know whether he prescribed any drugs. Her mother had suffered from sleeplessness and depression, which had become worse in the last four months.

The depression began when her mother's divorce decree was made absolute in July, 1931, and her income had also been seriously depleted lately.

Her mother had been taking drugs to make her sleep every night for the last year. One of the drugs was called dial, but she did not know if her mother took any other drugs. Her mother was more depressed than usual the day before she found her unconscious, but refused to see a doctor.

"At 6 o'clock the following day," she went on, "I went into her room and found her lying on the floor. She had not undressed from the day before and was fully clothed. The bed had not been slept in. She was unconscious.

UNCONSCIOUS ON FLOOR.

"I had seen her like that three times before, and I expected her to come round, so I did not call a doctor. I left her on the floor and put a pillow under her head. I sat with her all the morning."

Coroner: Why did you not fetch somebody?—I was afraid to leave her. I telephoned for a doctor three times during the afternoon, but was told that he would be in later. My aunts came in the evening and immediately called another doctor.

Dr. Bowman, of Queen's-gate-terrace, told the coroner that he discovered the woman lying on the floor in a state of coma. He found that she had lately been very troubled, and understood there was difficulty in finding the next quarter rent.

After searching the bedroom he found two packets of dial, from which 28 grain were missing. The smallest lethal dose was 30, and had the stomach been washed earlier the chances of recovery would have been materially better.

ANALYST'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Joseph Bamforth, pathologist at St. Thomas's Hospital, declared that from appearances the cause of death was consistent with narcotic poisoning. Providing it was taken in proper doses dial was safe. "Poisoning by dial is very rare," he added. "There have been only one or two cases of suicide from dial in England during recent years."

John Lowndes, an analyst at St. Thomas's Hospital, stated that as the drug broke down so rapidly in the body he could not recover anything like the amount taken. He was not able to state the dose.

The analyst agreed that he would not be surprised if, 24 hours after death, he found no trace of the drug.

A juryman remarked that if it were possible to give a sufficient amount of dial to cause death and no knowledge of the quantity could be ascertained afterwards it was a serious matter. It might be used for a criminal purpose, and should be brought to the notice of the Home Office.

"If anyone of criminal intent gave a person a lethal dose of dial and kept the body back for 24 hours, no trace of the dial would be found and the criminal would get away with it," added the juryman.

"This opens up alarming possibilities," commented the coroner. "I know the Home Office experts keep a careful watch on matters of this kind. The difficulty is that the medical profession must have a drug to relieve sleeplessness."

"GIFT OF GOD."

"Without making any general statement on drugs," he added, "I may say that if drugs of this group are used properly they are perfectly safe, but like everything else, if used improperly they lead to disasters.

"Opium is a case in point. If taken in small doses it is of such enormous value that it was called by the Easterns the gift of God to man, but we know perfectly well that if persons become addicted to opium they become ruined mentally, morally, and physically. It is all a question of degree."

Commenting on the daughter's conduct, the coroner remarked, You must remember that this girl is only young. You cannot have the foresight and wisdom at 17 that you have in a young woman of 27. Again, you must remember that she had seen her mother like this on a previous occasion and she came round then.

"Although it is difficult to understand that when she did not come round at 1-30 or 2-30 she did not get assistance, it is a natural explanation she has given of her conduct.

"No one likes the skeleton in the cupboard dragged out and discussed among idle gossiping neighbours and chattering tradespeople. From what I have heard it must have been a very unhappy life for these two living in that flat."

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

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UNIVERSITY ON WHEELS

700 U. S. Students, Mostly Girls, Go About Country In Autocade On Study Tour

The modern Parnassus on wheels, an articulated institution of higher learning in the best traditions of an earlier course held on the slopes of Mount Olympus and postulated on a principle that would have brought a sparkle to the eye of Carlyle, rolled into Montreal in mail week.

Autobus College of the University of Wichita, Kansas, a vast autocade carrying some 700 students is on its eleventh summer semester, writes the "Montreal Gazette." Travelling in four sections, a day apart, the college is at the moment located in Quebec, somewhere in Ontario, and in camp just outside Montreal West. It was the local contingent that a reporter visited last night shortly after their arrival. Each division or autocade carries from 170 to 130 students. The college is as complete as a mobile institution of its nature could possibly be. There is a full staff of officers of instruction, a commissariat department who have charge of the cafeteria buses, and the accommodation squad, who look after camp sites, sleeping arrangements and the transportation of tents and baggage.

Buses were arriving as the reporter visited the college. Tents were already erected, and every preparation had been made for the comfortable accommodation of the young ladies who kept on arriving in alarming numbers. Men it may be said right away, are in the minority: about ten per cent. of the enrolment.

Miss Marie Graham, Dean of Women, was not very sure why the course appeals more to girls, but she thought it might be because it is designed more or less for teachers.

"How much ground have you covered up to now?" the reporter asked.

"Well, we started out from Wichita, of course, and came up through Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, the New England states and into Quebec. We're going on through Ontario to Detroit and Chicago and back to Kansas.

"Is there any prescribed course of instruction taken by the students on the trip?"

COURSES ARE VARIED

"Yes, we give courses in history, geography, biology, sociology and journalism. The students elect one of these courses, the successful completion of which entitles them to a three-hour credit at the university."

"How do you fit in the lectures during the day? Are there fixed lecture periods?"

"We're usually up by five in the morning and on the road by six. Sometimes lectures come before breakfast, sometimes after supper, just when we can fit them in most suitably."

Lectures are held in the open. Biology yesterday for example was held on the river bank. History had to be called on account of darkness the other day, but still history is studied on the spot where it was made and geography comes naturally to travellers like these. Students at this unusual college may not find sermons in stones but evidently they see good in everything. They are a carefree lot, covering their 270 miles a day without much trouble.

"The teaching staff is 50 per cent. from the university, the rest from otside," Miss Graham continued. "The men driving the buses and in charge of accommodations are all students too, some of them graduates."

"Do they get a credit for driving the bus?" asked the reporter, no too seriously.

DRIVERS TAKE COURSE

"No, they're taking the course too," was the unlooked for reply.

At this point the interview was interrupted by a young lady who wanted to know if the girl who was going to sleep with her had arrived yet. She seemed unduly concerned about the welfare of her bedfellow but Miss Graham explained to the curious press that as everything was supplied except sheets which the girls shared, she was probably only looking for her other sheet. The girls sleep 20 in a tent, the sqare variety, not the army bell tent, it should be said.

Several girls sat about busily scribbling in notebooks. "They write two exams during the tour and a term paper at the end of the trip," Miss Graham expained. "Records of class attendance are kept and notes must be made by the students."

Enrolment in the travelling college is not restricted to students at the university. There are girls from practically every state in the union, but the majority of the enrolment comes from the western states.

Most hardworked of the college staff are evidently the men who drive the trucks with the equipment. They've always to keep a jump ahead of the school. One group is at present driving from Quebec to Detroit, "That's a hell of a long drive," said a bus driver with an M.A. degree dispassionately last night.

Humour is not lacking in the camp. The other day the postmaster was ruefully examining his available supply of socks. A woman with a bundle of laundry approached.

"Here, you might wash these, too," he cried.

She recoiled, very much like a lady, and not at all like a washerwoman.

"Aren't you the washerwoman?" the youth asked uncertainly.

"No, I'm the Dean of Women," was he reply.

Female singing smote the ear as it grew darker last night, and when intimate feminine garments unblushingly appeared hanging from tent flaps, the reporter decided it was time he was on his way. Ruminating sadly on his own educational opportunities, which did not include hundreds of singing maidens, he reluctantly took his departure.

CHARLIE OFFERS PRIZE FOR MARKET RACE

Charlie Chaplin, the film comedian, has given a prize consisting of a suit of clothes, an overcoat, and a gold watch and chain for the winner of the half-bushel carrying race, one of the items in the Borough Market athletic sports fixed to take place at the Herne Hill track on September 7.

Each competitor in the race must carry twelve empty half-bushel baskets on his head. The event is open to all market porters in regular employment in any of the wholesale fruit and vegetable markets in London. Porters from Covent Garden are eligible.

Mr. Chaplin is a native of South London.

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For the COLD YOU HAVE or the COLD YOU wish to AVOID

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Jews To Organise World Boycott Of German Goods

Noted Lawyer And Leader Of U. S. Jews Outlines Counter-Move To Nazi Tirade

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, noted lawyer and champion of 6,000,000 Jews in the United States, who had come to London on his way to Amsterdam, where a conference of Jews was to be held last month, to consider the best method of prosecuting a world boycott on German goods, was interviewed by a representative of the "Sunday Express."

Mr. Samuel Untermyer is Hitler's bitterest foe. The German dictator, through one of his henchmen, is stated to have sought a parley with the famous American. It was refused.

I saw Mr. Uutermyer last night (writes the "Sunday Express" representative). He is more than seventy, but righteous indignation has fired him with youthful vigour.

He spoke for the most part with the steely calm of a judge, and with 6,000,000 Jews behind him in his own country alone, this man, who has financed princes, sent felons to life imprisonment, exposed the corruption of men in high places, can 'enforce' justice.

He sat back in his chair at the Savoy Hotel, and with the trained mind of the lawyer, delivered this summing-up of the case against Hitler.

"I have no intention of going to see Hitler, although urged by his friends to do so. It is an essential part of the Hitler policy that the Jew shall be persecuted to the point of extermination."

The eyes of Mr. Untermyer smouldered with anger, as he added:

"The fighting spirit of the Irish is not to be compared with that of the Jew, with his helpless brothers backed against the wall.

DESTROYED IDEALS.

"The Hitler regime has not confined its murderous boycott to the German Jews. Their latest manoeuvre has been to boycott the American Jews, of whom there are 6,000,000 in the United States.

"Hitler has, I am told, decreed that no moving picture shall be exhibited in Germany that is made by American Jews in the United States. Practically, the entire moving picture industry in America is in the hands of Jews. Hitler has thus excommunicated American citizens.

"Perhaps my Government will have a word to say about that, just as Britain did when her subjects were unjustly imprisoned in Russia. Our weapon is the boycotting of all German goods and even German shipping.

"It is my self-imposed mission to organise a world boycott against Germany. It is already effective in the United States. 'It shall be effective throughout the world.' It will take perhaps a year or less to complete. When it succeeds Germany's export trade will be only a remnant of its present volume.

"This is not merely a Jewish question. It is an international problem. Humanity demands justice, regardless of race or creed.

"The Hitler regime will find, I think, that in this reversion to barbarism, they will eventually destroy themselves.

"There are international legal aspects of this campaign that have up to now been overlooked. That subject will now be vigorously pursued.

"Hitler has violated the Versailles Treaty in a number of particulars. One of the articles of the Treaty relates to the labour unions.

"It provides that there shall be no discrimination against labour unions or members of labour unions on account of race or creed. Hitler expressly excluded Jews from all membership in labour unions, and will leave them to starve.

"For this he is going to be called upon to answer before the League of Nations."

JUDGE REBUKES WOMAN D. Sc.

She Complained Of Perjury By Police In Letter To Lord Trenchard

A woman doctor of science was severely rebuked by the chairman, Sir Percival Clarke, during an appeal at London Sessions, for writing to Lord Trenchard, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, and alleging perjury by two police officers, writes "News of the World"

She was Mrs. Flora Ames, a doctor of science at Brussels, who was called for the defence.

In allowing the appeal of Luigi Mario Fumagalli against the conviction and sentence of one month's imprisonment which was passed upon him by Mr. J. A. R Cairns, at Westminster, for importuning for certain purposes, Sir Percival remarked, "I have already told that woman that the less she interferes and endeavouds less she interferes and endeavours to tamper with those responsible for the administration of justice in this country the better."

Mrs. Ames stated in evidence that she had advised Fumagalli and gave him medical treatment for an internal disorder from which he was suffering.

Mr. F. Eastwood, supporting the magistrate's decision, asked her whether she wrote to the Commissioner of Police appeal, rfh rmhrh sioner of Police between the former hearing and this appeal, and she replied that she had.

Mr. Eastwood then read an extract from the letter, which stated: "I have been asked to write to you in regard to the terrible case of Fumagalli. There is perjury by two police officers."

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S REMARK.

Mrs. Ames was asked the name of the person who told her to write to Lord Trenchard, and she replied, "I would rather not tell you. I will write it down."

Chairman: You can tell me and the Court or no one.

Mrs. Ames: Lord Bertrand Russel wrote to me saying it was a public scandal.

Mr. Eastwood then read the following further extract from the letter: "I trust you will see your way to make inquiry and see your way to help him in compensating him from the police funds."

Mr. Eastwood: Do you consider that a proper letter to write during the middle of a hearing?

Mrs. Ames: I am afraid it was a big mistake.

Mr. St. John Hutchinson, for Fumagalli: Have you the slightest interest in this case except from a professional standpoint?—No, but it is a gross injustice.

Chairman: In case you get into a similar case again, I will say it was most improper to write this letter to Lord Trenchard, and write a similar letter to the magistrate who had this case before him at the police-court. Do not let it occur again.

Quashing the sentence, the chairman remarked that there was a reasonable doubt in the minds of the Bench, and appellant was entitled to succeed. There was no foundation for the suggestion of perjury, and the charge was quite properly brought.

ANOTHER AIR "ARMADA"

25 French Planes To Fly To Africa And Back

PARIS, (By Mail).

Twenty-five French military aeroplanes will leave Istres in the south of France to fly to French Equatorial Africa and back in November next.

The squadron will be commanded by General Vuillemin, a famous war pilot and creator of the French Air Force in Africa. It will consist of Potez T.O.E. military aeroplanes.

The route is from Istres to Carthagena, over Rabat, Colomb-Bechar (Morocco), Adrar, Bidon-5 (Sahara), Tao (French Sahara-Mopii, Bamako (Upper Senegal), Tamba Counda, Dakar (senegal), Kayes, Osegou, Quagadongou to Niamey (French West Africa), Zinder, Fort Lamy and Fort Archambaud to Bangui (French Equatorial Africa).

The return flight will follow the outward journey as far as Adrar after which the Squadron will go to El Golia, Tougourt (Algerial), Tunis, Algiers, Oran and Meknes (Morocco) and home via Carthagena.

This itinerary is intended to show how much progress has been made towards making the routes suitable for civil aviation.

Each machine will carry 15 gallons of water, one month's supply of food, rifles for shooting game and will be equipped with wireless apparatus.—Reuter.

Temple Of Peace Costs Million Pounds

Duke Of Connaught Opens Magnificent Edifice Built By British Free Masons

On July 19 Duke of Cooaught opened and dedicated in Great Queen-st., London, W.C., the magnificent million-pound Temple of Peace erected to the memory of those Masons who fell in the Great War.

Solomon himself, great temple-builder though he was could scarcely have envisaged so beautiful a structure as this one, which represents the crowning achievement of 14 years' labour, says "The People."

The New Masonic Temple, London, cost £1 million.

And the Duke of Connaught, accustomed as he must be to public ceremonies, cannot fail to be overwhelmed by the significance of this cedemony in which he will play to leading role.

For the opening of the Peace Temple symbolises the achievement of his life's ambition.

As Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, his Royal Highness fourteen years ago gave to the world the first tidings concerning this wonderful project.

There is romance in every stone of the Million Pound Peace Temple. Romance in its very inception.

One of the most imposing of all the great new buildings in modern London its gleaming white tower can be seen for miles around.

GILDED HANGINGS.

The Peace Temple itself is hidden deep in the very bowels of the spasious structure. It cannot be seen from the outside, and even from within it cannot be found without a complete knowledge of the interior.

The Temple can accommodate 2,500 Masons, and its richly decorated walls and hangings are ornately gilded with the secret symbolism of the Craft.

There are fifteen smaller halls grouped about this main one, each of which is to be used for lodge meetings.

Reading and writing rooms, a handsome library and a mdseum containing relics of the Order fro mits inception, are aoming the amenities of this Temple of Peace.

The opening of the Million Memorial Temple comes at a time when Masonry in Britain stands higher in public esteem than at any other period in its history.

The Royal Family have declared their pride in holding high rank in the Craft, and it is well known that some three-fifths of the British peerage and many leading figures in Church and State are members of this great Order, which finds hundreds of thousands of pounds yearly for the maintenance of its charitable work.

NO SETTLING IN SOUTH SEAS

Queen Salote's Ban On Japanese

Queen Salote, the six-foot monarch of the Tonga, or Friendly Isles in the Pacific, has declared economic war on Japan, her mighty neighbour.

She has passed a law preventing Japanese from establishing themselves and introducing cheap labour in any of the 200 little islands under her command.

A six-months' stay in Tonga is all that she will allow to any Japanese national.

This latest step by the dusky queen will enhance her already great name in the Pacific.

Queen Salote is 33 years old and rules her islands with the assistance of her Consort, Premier Tugi and Sir Arthur Fletcher, the Governor of Fiji.

Her kingdom has no debts, no unemployed, and no depression, and she is determined that the Japanese shall not alter so pleasant a state of affairs.

The threat of a Japanese incursion into her Pacific Paradise compelled her to abandon a plan of coming to London. Now her visit to London has been again delayed by the death of her sister, Princess Taliva.

When her little court goes out of mourning she will again consider her trip to Britain.

The Queen is the only potentate within the British Empire whose style of "Majesty" is recognised by the British Government, while the independence of Tonga is such that she is able to do what no British Crown Colony can do—discriminate against Japan.

"The showpiece of the Pacific"—as the Queen is often called—is completely modern in her views.

Her motor-car, in which she drives once a year to Parliament, is always an up-to-date model, and she has sent her young sons to Australia so that they shall "see the world" before taking over the reins of government.

BOARD TO EFFECT GENERAL TRUCE

HYDE PARK (New York), Aug. 5.

President Roosevelt's intervention in the Pennsylvania coal dispute has been rapidly followed by the joint declaration by leaders of industry and labour, which has received President Roosevelt's approval, declaring a general truce between capital and labour, pending establishment of national recovery administration codes.

The truce includes a moratorium on strikes and lockouts, and enjains both capital and labour to refrain from "any aggressive action" during the recovery drive. Meanwhile President Roosevelt has appointed a board of seven presided over by Senator Wagner to make direct efforts for industrial peace. Members include Mr. W Green President of the Federation of Labour, Mr. J. L. Lewis President of the United Mineworkers, Mr. Teagle, President of the Standard Oil Company's branch at New Jersey and Mr. Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company.—Reuter's Special.

BIG RISE IN CANADIAN EXPORTS

5,022,500 Dollars More In June Than Last Year

OTTAWA, (By Mail).

Exports of Canadian produce during June were valued at 45,968,000 dollars compared with 40,945,500 dollars for the corresponding month last year.

For the quarter ended in June, the value of exports of Canadian produce amounted to 111,556,000 dollars compared with 108,515,500 dollars for the corresponding quarter a year ago.—Reuter.

FINLAND'S HUGE TRADE BALANCE

Exports Exceed Imports By £1,300,000

HELSINGSFORS, (By Mail).

Finland has a favourable trade balance of £1,300,000, report the Customs Authorities here. Her exports for the first six months of the year total £8,600,000 as against imports valued at £7,300,000.

These figures shew a decided improvement over last year, when exports amounted to £8,400,000 and imports to £6,000,000 for the first half of the year.—Reuter.

SISTER HACKED TO DEATH

Mr. Justice Lord-Williams and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose of the Calcutta High Court, summarily dismissed the appeal preferred by Jajneswar Chandra Sarkar who had been convicted by Mr. S.K. Gupta, Additional Sessions Judge of Faridpur, in agreement with the verdict of the Jury, under Section 304 part 1 and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The appellant is a village doctor and aged about 60. He was tried in connection with the death of his widowed sister. He pleaded not guilty but the jury by 6 to 3 found him guilty and recommended him for mercy.

In passing sentence the trial judge said that 'the act of the accused is one of those inexplicable mysteries for which no reason can be assigned, he hacked his sister by ten or eleven cruel blows and yet he was all along on very good terms with her and had been maintaining her for a long period. He must have been seized by a temporary frenzy which deprived him of all powers of self-control though not taking away his reason or his perception of right or wrong". In this view he passed the sentence of 7 years.

As stated the appeal was dismissed.

WOMEN REPLACED BY MEN

Eleven Hamburg Schoolmistresses Dismissed

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

The Minister of Education in Hesse has ordered that all Jewish children must attend schoil on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

The headmistresses of 11 schools in Hamburg have been dismissed from their posts and have been replaced by men teachers by order of the Hamburg Government.—Reuter.

SLAPPED BY "STAR"

Husband Of Winnie Melville Secures Judicial Separation

Forced at last by his wife to disclose to the world "the terrible state in which he has lived and his efforts to prevent anybody knowing about it," Mr. Derek Oldham has been granted a decree of judicial separation on the grounds of the violence of his wife, Winnie Melville, the stage "star", writes "News of the World"

When the case came before Mr Justice Bateson last week, a petition by the wife was dismissed with costs, and Mr. Oldham, on his cross-petition, was granted costs against his wife's separate estate.

The marriage took place at St. Margaret's, Westminster in 1923 and Mr. Oldham's case was that on one occasion his wife struck him on the side of the head and injured his ear-drum.

Ultimately, said counsel, the position became intolerable, and Mr. Oldham left his wife on May 29, 1932.

ABORIGINES SHOT DOWN

Terrible Atrocities Committed In Australia

SYDNEY (N.S.W.)
(By Mail.)

"German atrocities are as nothing compared with the atrocities that take place in Central Australia against the Aborigines."

This sensational declaration was made by Mr. Donald Mackay, the distinguished New South Wales explorer and airman, who has just returned from a prolonged aerial tour of Central Australia.

Mr. Mackay has gathered information that will cause a political storm on the Aboriginal question.

Evidence of ill-treatment both of men and girls has been accumulating for some time.

The Commonwealth Government, as well as the State Governments, is conducting inquiries, but denials of atrocity reports nave been issued side by side with new safeguards for the Aborigines.

"PUBLIC CALLOUS."

Mr. Mackay, whose name is known throughout Australia, has now challenged the validity of the Government denials.

"The Blacks in Central Australia are making a last stand against the Whites," he says.

"Public opinion there is as callous as it can be.

"Blacks have been shot down and their water supplies poisoned.

"I hope the Government will not permit Whites to settle in those parts of central Australia where the Blacks still live in their natural conditions. They are, by nature quiet and inoffensive. The bulk of the trouble is occasioned by Whites."

Mr. Mackay went on his expedition with full Government approval, his machine being christened by Lady Somers, wife of the Governor of Victoria.

The base of the expedition's operations was Ilbilba, an Aboriginal camping place. From here flights were made in every direction.

Mr. Mackay has previously explored the wilds of Australia and New Guinea.

TWO THINGS WORTH KNOWING

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A sure cure for:—

OPHTHALMIA (Conjunctivitis) STYS. SORE ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night Pink eyes in Babies etc

Stops watering eyes and clears vision.

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Bombay, 17th June, 1931

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"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.

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For SKIN TROUBLES

SKINBOONE

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Promptly Cures

Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
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Dhobi's itch.
Barber's itch.
Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hong-Kong foot".
DELHI SORES, ETC.

NO OIL NO GREASE

Will Not Stain Clothes

It dries up on application.
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Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933

RADICALLY UNSOUND

The Administration Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the year 1929-30 has just been published. Evidently those responsible for the administration are not in a hurry to give the public an account of their stewardship during the year. Now that the Report is out, there is nothing very striking in it. Progress was at a standstill, though, in spite of the general depression from which the State, like the whole world, suffered, there was a surplus of Rs. 49.83 lakhs, corresponding, strangely, with a fall in the receipts to the extent of 90 lakhs.

We do not know how to describe such a careless, uneconomic and improvident system of budgeting, which leaves huge surpluses year after year, whether there is depression or famine or pestilence. The old method of under-estimating the income and over-estimating the expenditure is resorted to for the purpose, and year after year, the public are presented with a surplus, as if it were an achievement to be proud of. If with an income of between Rs. 851 and Rs. 941 lakhs it is not possible to budget without showing such a wide gulf between the actuals and the budgeted figures, we should imagine that there is something radically wrong with the whole system. It is most improper for a Government to collect from the masses more money than is actually required and then parade its incompetence accurately to estimate its needs as a feather in its cap. The sooner these methods are abolished the better it will be for the administration of the State.

BUDGETING IN EXCESS.

The surplus in 1929-30 was Rs. 49.83 lakhs, in the year previous it was Rs. 177.98 lakhs and in 1337 Fasli Rs. 132.23. There must be a limit to these exactions from the people, for they lead to administrative extravagance of all kinds. Every department has been budgeting for excess expenditure, and at the year's end finds itself unable to spend all the money, which goes to swell the year's surplus for which we have no doubt the Finance Minister monopolises all the credit for his prevision and financial genius! If that were done in British India, there would be such an outcry that even the present Legislatures would turn against any Government that did it.

There was a fall in the Land Revenue to the extent of Rs. 39.03 and the total income under this head was Rs. 301.44 lakhs Remissions to the extent of Rs. 67.56 lakhs had to be granted owing to failure of crops and depression. Customs also showed a fall to the extent of Rs. 8.49 lakhs and the total income under this head came to Rs. 175.51 lakhs, though the income from Excise showed a slight increase.

CRIMINAL EXORBITANCE.

We are amazed that in a Muslim State with such huge surpluses year after year, it is not possible for the authorities to devise a scheme for bringing about temperance, if not total prohibition. Even in British India, the ideal of prohibition is always there, though the Excise authorities and the "popular" Ministers may thwart it. Despite a decrease in the consumption of liquor, as a result of the general depression, there was an improvement in the revenue.

We are at a loss to understand why the State should waste as much as Rs. 66.71 lakhs on an army of 19,552 men and officers This looks like culpable extravagance, and the State would have done better if it had invested the whole amount in the education of the masses. In addition to this, there is a Police Force, consisting of 16,430 officers and men, costing as much as Rs. 49.50 lakhs per year, which means that about one-eighth of the revenue is spent on Police and Military; and yet the expenditure on both is increasing regularly. We wonder whether the results justify such wasteful expenditure, and why it is not possible to cry a halt in this insensate waste. We do not suppose the army can be employed for any but ceremonial purposes. At any rate, this exorbitance is criminal.

DEPRESSING DOCUMENT.

The Administration can only afford Rs. 14.33 lakhs on Medical Relief, a preposterously inadequate sum, and on Education Rs. 90.97 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 4.60 lakhs over the preceding year. For a total population of 1,44,36,148 this is a ridiculously small expenditure, and compared to other Indian States like Mysore, Baroda or Travancore, Hyderabad is nowhere. Too small an amount is spent on primary education, which requires to be pushed forward with all speed possible, if Hyderabad does not wish to lag behind. As against this Rs. 12.19 lakhs are spent on the Ecclesiastical Department.

The Report is a depressing document, for, while the utmost amount of money is taken from the pockets of the people, not the slightest effort is made to give them an adequate return. This is a state of things that cannot last for ever. Payments to the Nizam and the Princes came to the enormous sum of Rs. 53.13 lakhs—though the total income of the State is Rs. 851.82 lakhs, and the expenditure on education only Rs. 90.97 lakhs. The least that one can say is, that there should be some sort of proportion between the sums spent on these different heads!

Unsatisfactory & Unacceptable

The report of the Reserve Bank Committee is understood to have been signed, and, though it is not yet published, its outline, which has appeared in certain papers, confirms most of the suspicions that Indians entertained. In its anxiety to eliminate entirely political influence in the control of the Bank the Committee is said to have decided that the capital shall be held only by shareholders. The total capital of Rs. 5 crores will be divided into 100.000 shares of Rs. 500 each, and the voting qualification is fixed at two shares, provided that no individual shareholder can exercise more than ten votes.

These and other restrictions on the possession of shares are apparently intended to prevent cornering, but there is still every possibility of the control of the Bank falling into the hands of an organisation of alien financiers. Eight Directors will be elected by the shareholders and four by the Governor-General-in-Council, whose responsibility to the Legislature is bound to be nullified in matters financial by the "special responsibilities" of the Governor-General. It is not yet clear who is to appoint the Governor of the Bank. It seems probable, however that he will be appointed solely by the Governor-General

In short, in more ways than one the conduct of the Bank will be little subject to the influence of the Legislature, and in consequence its policy may at any time be prejudicial to Indian interests. It will be so especially in the case of fixing the foreign exchange. For the report is said to be committed to the view that "the only sound course is for India to remain the sterling standard." On the whole, the scheme of the Bank appears to be most reactionary and the Government might attempt to foist it upon the country by declaring that, unless it is accepted there can be no central responsibility. We must wait and see how the Indian friends of Government react to such a threat. As for the public in general, they are hardly likely to accept either the Bank scheme or the type of Central responsibility that has been offered to them.

BARBARIC AND LOW

The Nazis have overshot the mark. They go from one excess to another. At last Austria has been compelled to appeal to the three Big Powers, and no doubt in course of time diplomatic representations will be made to Germany but we doubt whether such protests will make for any improvement in the situation. The Nazis are not only taking the offensive against Austria. A raiding party of Nazis has carried away three inhabitants of the Saar Valley and the Chairman of the Saar Commission has approached the League of Nations but it will probably take a long time for that ponderous body to move in the matter.

In other directions the Nazis have become equally offensive both in their manners and the nature of their propaganda. In German West Africa they are anxious to begin the work they have carried to success in their own country, and the Administrator has been compelled to push through the Legislative Council an Ordinance prohibiting Nazi propaganda, the wearing of Nazi uniforms and the boycotting of any particular race or community in business. The followers of Hitler are out to conquer through terror rather than through persuasion or argument wherever they may be. They cannot be unaware that they are creating more and more enemies all round and that the whole of Europe is nervous as to what they will do next, but they are evidently banking on the reluctance of any of the European governments to engage in warlike measures.

In Germany, of course, they are proceeding with their programme undeterred either by world opinion or the atrocious nature of their own acts. A few days ago they executed four so-called Communist youths for what these unfortunates did more than a year ago, when they had a fair fight with the Nazis and gave them blow for blow. The execution was by decapitation with an axe—a madiaeval barbarity, revived to strike terror in the hearts of the opponents of Nazi Terror. Goering who is the main inspirer and executor of this orgy of murder, arson and loot, refused to listen to their appeals for clemency, as none who attack Brown Shirts, he thinks, should live.

At the same time we find certain Indians are still engaged in bombarding the press of this country with their dishonest, and perhaps sordid, propaganda which the German Consul-General dutifully sends us from time to time. We shall not be deflected from doing what we believe is our duty and we feel the time has come for Indians to desist from such obviously one-sided, disgraceful, mendacious propaganda in a cause that does not deserve any consideration.

It is not the mere treatment of Indians that we protest against, but the whole frightfulness of the Nazis and their horrible methods of bringing about a revolution. It is a great pity that some Indians who are interested in Germany for commercial reasons cannot realise the heinousness of their propaganda and are unable to sympathise with the victims of Nazi Terror; and to us it is a matter of great regret that Indian papers should make themselves the vehicle of such pernicious propaganda on behalf of a barbaric government and its cause. We shall continue to protest to the end against sending Indian students to a country where the existing culture is so low and barbaric and enforced by tyranny. We do not want any young Indians to receive their impressions at the most formative stage of life in such an atmosphere of intolerance and barbaric tyranny.

WHAT WAS TILAK'S POLICY?

Controversy With Gandhiji Recalled

From P. G. Joshi, Erandol.

After the "Chronicle's" fine lead to the Congressmen in the matter of the withdrawal of Civil Disobedience and after its able advocacy of capturing the electorates and the Legislatures as a part of the alternative programme, it seemed a little surprising to see it occasionally pouring ridicule on the Poona School of Politics and its "Responsive Co-operation."

I know that to Mahatma Gandhi and his blind followers, it is, since very long, a veritable anathema. But it was only a few days back that Mr. Horniman spoke very appreciatively of Lokmanya Tilak's politics and expressed regret that his scheme had not been given a trial.

TILAK'S TELEGRAM.

The phrase "Responsive Co-operation" first appeared in a telegram which Lok. Tilak had sent On behalf of His Home Rule League to the Secretary or State for India on the eve of the Amritsar Congress (December 1919), in reply to the Royal Proclamation ushering in the Montford Reforms. The phrase was adopted as correctly indicating their policy, after much deliberation with the late Mr. Baptista, Mr. G. Deshpande, Mr. C.V. Vaidya and other Home Rule Leaguers, who happened to travel along with Lok. Tilak in his Home Rule special.

The Reforms Resolution of the Amritsar Congress was framed in tune with this policy, which Lok. Tilak explained very fully in his Congress speech. Mahatma Gandhi along with other Moderates, protested against this policy, took strong exception to the word "disappointing" appearing in the Resolution and preached undiluted Co-operation. Lok. Tilak, however, advocated co-operation wherever possible and obstruction where necessary and in that spirit to work the Reforms with a view to secure more rights to his people.

His view prevailed in the Congress, and later on in the Sholapur Conference. He then published his Congress Democratic Party's Manifesto, incorporating his policy. The manifesto was shown to Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Malaviya and Nehru before publication. The Poona School of Politics does nothing but stick to this policy through thick and thin.

"INEBRIATED CRITICS."

Soon after the Amritsar Congress, Lok. Tilak came in for a lot of criticism at the hands of his opponents. As was his wont, he defended his policy vigorously and completely smashed his critics in a leading article in his "Kesari" of 13-1-1920, under the caption "Tilak's Telegram and Its Inebriated Critics."

To Mahatma Gandhi also, who was pleased to criticise Tilak's politics in his "Young India," Lok. Tilak wrote an explanatory letter on 18-1-1920. It was later on published in "Young India" along with Mahatmaji's reply. "Politics is a game of worldly people and not of Sadhus," wrote Lok. Tilak, "and instead of the maxim 'akrodhen Jine krodham' as preached by Buddha, I prefer to rely on the maxim of Shri Krishna 'Ye Yatha mam prapadyante, etc.' That explains the whole difference and the meaning of my phrase 'Responsive Co-operation.' Both the methods are equally honest

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ROOSEVELT'S STRONG HAND

The intervention of President Roosevelt in the Pennsylvanian Coal strike was called for, though apparently it is not perfectly legal. The strikes in the United States are generally prolonged and often sanguinary, because the owners employ their own armed police, and sharp-shooters.

Worse still, the owners are generally able to buy the whole State machinery, and the strikers have little chance of getting a fair deal at the hands of either the Governor or the judiciary.

The Pennsylvanian coal workers have now returned to work, and possibly with the promise of increased wages which the "Blanket" Code and other devices will ensure, things will materially improve in the near future.

But the savagery of the employers ought to be curbed with a strong hand and they should not be given a general license to murder all and sundry in defence of their property, however valuable it may be.

"GRAVEST JUDICIAL SCANDAL"

The British papers are not too severe in their comments on the Meerut case, which has been more a tragedy than a comedy, as some believe. Four years is not a small slice to take out of the life of men in the tropics, and yet there they were rotting in jail awaiting justice, which they never got from the lower court.

We have often been told that the only justification of British rule in India is justice,—unadulterated justice for all without fear or favour. This case is a sad commentary on the claim.

The "News Chronicle" believes it was a bad advertisement for the "speed and fairness of British justice in India" and ought to lead to reform. We are not so sure of that, for this is not an isolated case, though it may be the worst.

AUDACITY SNUBBED

Mr. M. K. Acharya, whose orthodoxy did not prevent his breaking the Shastric injunctions against foreign travel, made a bold attempt to exploit the Joint Committee's ignorance of Indian social and religious conditions but was promptly exposed by the Indian assessors and generally snubbed.

In a memorandum submitted to the Committee, he advanced the audacious plea that the Varnashrama Swarajya Sangha, which he champions, represented 90 per cent of the Hindu population. But the membership of the All-India Sangha can hardly equal that of a district Hindu Sabha or a taluka Congress Committee.

It is also impossible for the Sangha to get its policy endorsed by any public meeting of Hindus in any Indian town.

How far Mr. Acharya was prepared to go in taking liberties with truth was demonstrated when he claimed that he represented the Depressed Classes also and that this community had no special disabilities, social or political.

AT INDIA'S EXPENSE.

Like the giant in the story who got on at the expense of the dwarf with whom he had made an alliance, the British Government is contriving to get many a tariff advantage at India's expense.

Britain got a large measure of preference in the new duties on Japanese textiles without having to pay anything for it, while India alone suffers from the effects of the Japanese boycott of her cotton.

And now, according to a message from Colombo, the Ceylon State Council is contemplating the imposition of an additional tariff of 20 per cent on all non-Empire textiles on the understanding that the Indian Government will, in return lower the existing tariffs on Ceylon cocoanut oil and copra.

So again, in the name of the Empire Britain will enjoy special preference without in any way having to pay for it, while India will lose a portion of her revenue duty on Ceylon oil and copra.

SO, IT DOES'NT MATTER!

The new C. P. Ministers are a mixed lot, and one of them is a Muslim. This is the first time, we believe that a Muslim has been nominated as a Minister in C. P., the stronghold of Responsive Co-operators.

It proves that it is possible to eschew religion in matters political and form coalitions based not on religious considerations, but political.

C. P. seems to abound in political parties, each with a handful of followers. Perhaps, when the leaders want to follow the bent of their own mind, they divide and take some of their followers with them, for mutual benefit.

It is to be seen whether the life of this ministry is safer than that of the last one, and whether dissensions in such a composite crowd will not ruin it, in the near future.

Readers' Views

SUMMON SPECIAL SESSION

By Jamaluddin Makhmoor

Mr. B. Das suggestion for an "All Parties Conference" made in the interview granted to the Associated Press and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" may sound well to ears ever anxious to hear such notes of harmony but is not feasible and is moreover fraught with danger. The very term "All Parties Conference" has become disgusting or to be more plain, the country is actually tired of the one in existence with its 14 immutable points—lest we might create one more with points 28 of the same infallibility.

But we are not opposed to unity. Unity in the Congress Camp is essential "A House divided against itself falleth" and Congressmen must sit together to chalk out some living and practicable programme for a concerted action to fight the enemies of freedom on all fronts. But unity with the "Easy-chair politicians" is an impossibility.

Congressmen can, of course, dine and dance with them but they cannot fight side by side in the battle-field. The very idea is impracticable. In our humble opinion the best course for Congressmen is to have the verdict of the entire nation on the present situation by summoning a Special Session of the Congress as early as possible. Bombay is the most suitable place for such a gathering and we believe, in view of the changing circumstances the mighty Government also will create no obstacles in their way.

COTTON PRICES IN INDIA

From Kuperappa P. Gadag.

As a result of heavy import duty against Japanese piecegoods, Japan had threatened to boycott Indian cotton. It was not a mere threat, but it has come into practice, as a result of which Indian cotton is cheaper in comparison with foreign markets.

The chief consumers of Indian cotton are the Japanese. If the boycott is continued for some months more, when the new crop in India will begin to move freely, the prices may go down still further, as a result of which cotton growers will be hit very hard.

America is now trying to raise cotton prices, but it is a pity to see that no prompt action is taken by our Government at least to maintain—though not to try to raise—the prices for Indian cotton on a level with foreign markets. In this connection Government may put forth an excuse by saying that it has to safeguard the interests of the Millowners. But there is no reason why cotton growers should suffer for the interests of the Millowners. Therefore it is necessary for the Government to take such necessary steps as will protect the interests of the cotton growers and enable them to maintain cotton prices in India on a level with foreign markets.

"M. A. DEPLORABLE CONDITION"

From "Anti-Humbug."

It is now eight years since the Government has taken over the management of the two of the most important railway lines of the country. The Audit and the Accounts Departments of these lines, which have been properly functioning for nearly 50 years prior to this change, are now in a very deplorable condition, the real essentials are being neglected, the staff, especially the subordinates and the clerical, are being terribly oppressed and over-worked and low paid, and arrears of work are mounting up.

Only two years ago nearly four lacs of rupees had to be spent in order to organise and set right the Stores Accounts of the E.I.Rly. The expenditure on these departments has been rising and, if a comparative statement of expenditure on the officers and the rest be prepared, for, say, the last five years, it is sure to disclose the fact that the expenditure on the officers has been steadily rising. The reason is not difficult to find and is simply this, that the whole financial section of the railway department is ill-organised, ill-paid and over-worked, only officers' interest being looked after.

The unnecessary office of Controller of Railway Accounts is still allowed to exist, though the Retrenchment Committee under Sir Chetty recommended its abolition two years back. The same office in order to prove its usefulness has been devising curious methods for harassing the staff of the difference Chief Accounts Officers under them. Steps which only the Finance Commissioner, that too after sanction of the Government with the approval of the Assembly, can take, are now being taken by the above office, i.e. C.R.A.'s, such as change in the agreement, abolition of Presidency allowance, stoppage of house allowance and passes, examination farce, etc. The communalism and provincialism which have been the curse of the country in every way are rife.

WAY TO THE CALABOOCH !

From J. B. DaCosta.

The letter of C. C. in your today's issue shows an utter disregard for human feelings. I am a British Subject myself, but that has not taken away my love for my country, for my relatives and friends who are still in Goa. As a British Subject I can speak very freely against the unlawful acts in my country. if I did this as a Portuguese subject I would be marched to the 'calabooch.' "C.C." must be perfectly aware of this.

Times out of number redress has been given and laws amended by the Goa Government only when pressure was brought to bear on them by the Bombay Goans.

Allow me, sir, to give an instance to show the difference of treatment that British and Portuguese subjects receive at the hands of the Goa authorities themselves. A couple of years ago two well-known Goan young men from Bombay were holidaying in Goa. They happened to court the disfavour of a petty police official; straightaway they were marched to jail and sentenced. The official was the prosecutor, judge and executioner. The young men had their heads shaved completely and were paraded through the streets of the capital of Bardez.

Unfortunately for the petty "monarch of all he surveys"—and there are numbers of them in Goa—the two young men happened to be British subjects. Prompt representations were made to the British Consul in Marmagao who immediately had their case looked into. The Portuguese Government humbled itself by apologizing to the young men and the petty "mistiss" was degraded. But just imagine, my dear sir, what further indignities the youths would have had to suffer if they were Portuguese subjects.

I colud cite numberless instances, but I will not take undue advantage of your hospitality. Every Goan knows the state of affairs in Goa. If there are no troubles there it is because we are too peace loving.

Yes, the Portuguese subjects residing in this "Urbs Prima in Indis" are capable enough to look after their own interests, but they daren't. They jolly well know that that is the quickest and surest route to the 'Calabooch.'

"SAY, WHERE ARE RUSSIAN FILMS"

From "Filko in the Shade"

I have read with interest in your valued columns the controversy regarding American and British Films, and I corroborate the statement of F.R.N. that the public must refrain from seeing inferior pictures and thus impress upon the Cinema Proprietors our unwillingness to witness inferior British productions.

Though there is a general belief that Uncle Sam still leads in the Cinema industry, I may venture to say that in the absence of Russian or German productions we are only tempted to accept U.S. supremacy in this industry. When I was in Berlin I approached a well-known Artist and while discussing this industry he plainly said that "If you want to see or learn anything about this industry, go to Moscow. You will forget Hollywood." I had not the opportunity to go to Moscow but can anybody explain to us why Russian productions are not finding their way in Indian markets? Can any experienced gentleman throw some light on this subject?

MISLEADING THE PUBLIC

From Jal D. Jesun.

I shall be thankful if you will kindly insert the following in your next issue. I have fully read the letter of the "Sportsman" in today's issue and I do not agree with his views.

If he thinks that the miseries and sufferings of the unemployed, as well as employed, can be mitigated by playing American Cotton Futures, I think he is misleading the public and specially those gullible people who are daily wasting their money in the hope of making both ends meet.

It is those people who take the betting who can maintain their families and eke out a fortune and not those people who actually bet, because when nine men lose only one man gains.

For the sake of such a solitary gainer like the "Sportsman," thousands of poor people should not be led astray and ultimately ruined.

I think "Sportsman" is libelling the Government and the Police when he knows that so many sattawallas have been fined in the court of law.

I suppose the public will be very much obliged if he will give the statistics of those people who prosper in such an evil game.

Soldier For Freedom Dies In Harness

Bombay Citizens Observe Sen Gupta Day

Bombay observed the Sen Gupta Day on Sunday. There was a complete hartal all over the city and several markets, including the Mulji Jetha Market, Dawa Bazar and Javeri Bazar were closed.

A very well attended meeting was held on the Chowpatti Sands in the evening where several speakers spoke about the life of Mr. Sen Gupta and paid elcquent tributes to his memory.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Anti-Communal League and Sardar Jamiat Singh presided over the meeting.

MARTYR'S DEATH

In a short speech, the Chairman said that Sen Gupta died the death of martyrs, whose names would go down in history as the liberators of the country.

Criticising the treatment in Indian Jails, the Sardar observed that it was easier to face the gallows than die inch by inch inside the prison. But the facing of such a death proves all the more the depth of Sen Gupta's love for his country.

At the time of his arrest, Mr. Sen Gupta was not keeping good health, and till his death, he was going down inch by inch all for the cause of his country.

The speaker referred to the immense sacrifice which the Great Bengal Leader, who was a worthy successor of Deshabandhu Das, had made by giving up his all in the fight for his Country's Freedom.

The speaker deplored the absence in the meeting of the so-called political leaders, who were satisfied by issuing statements. The Sen Gupta Day was an occasion when everyone of them should have come forward, but he was sorry to see that none of them had turned up to attend the Great Martyr's Day.

DIED IN HARNESS

Sir Abdul Rehman Kassam Mitha speaking next said that Mr. Sen Gupta was a great believer in Hindu-Muslim Unity and worked for its attainment all his life. He was one of those few Indians, who commanded an All-India following, and in the death of the Bengal leader, India had lost an ardent fighter for India's liberation. Thousands die each year all over India, but it is only men like Sen Gupta, who get the honour of dying in harness, fighting for his country till his very death. The Speaker appealed to the audience to follow the footsteps of the Bengal Martyr.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, paid a glowing tribute to the sacrifice, fighting spirit and efforts for communal unity of Sen Gupta. She said that he died in harness, though he, as well as the Government knew at the time of his arrest that he was not keeping good health, he was a State prisoner till he breathed his last at Ranchi.

APOSTLE OF UNITY

Mr. P. R. Lele narrated how Mr Sen Gupta was arrested, even before he was on the Indian soil, and how since then, he had been ailing till his death. He hoped that as many of them present in the meeting would die in harness as Mr Sen Gupta had died. Dying in Harness did not only mean dying while in jail. It also meant death while working for a good cause like Swadeshi and Hindu-Muslim Unity. Here the speaker referred to the part played by Mr. Sen Gupta during the Hindu-Muslim riots at Calcutta in 1926. He said that Mr. Sen Gupta, who was a lover of peace and Hindu-Muslim unity risked his life many a time during the riots and brought about conciliation and goodwill.

JEWEL LOST

Mrs Gangaben Patel, who was the last speaker praised the services of Sen Gupta and said that it was hard to find one jewel like Mr Sen Gupta in a lakh of Indians. Sen Gupta had not only gone to jail several times but faced the lathi at Calcutta.

The meeting dispersed after offering of prayers, all standing.

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CHURCHILL'S NEW PLAN

(Continued from page 1).

lutionary province like Bengal. "It is a tragedy" said Mr. Iyer to me, "that an outstanding personality like Mr. Churchill should have been left out of the present Cabinet. If he had been in the Cabinet, the storm that is raging in England to-day over Indian issue would have been transferred to the counsels of the Government. Mr. Churchill is wise in counsel but most devastating as a political campaigner. The exclusion of Mr. Churchill from the British Cabinet has naturally given him all the advantage and freedom that the absence of official responsibility invariably produces."

LANSBURY'S HOPE

After having met the mad "Mullah" of Morpeth Mansions, Mr. Iyer met his old friend, George Lansbury, whom he entertained at a lunchon. The conversation, I understand, ranged over various subjects, including the future of the Labour Party. But the centre of discussion was the future of Indian politics and the advisability of bringing Mahatma Gandhi to London to give the final shape to the Reforms scheme. Mr Iyer is reported to have suggested to Mr Lansbury that a group of Labour leaders should wait in deputation on the Secretary of State for India and place before him the importance of bringing the Mahatma to London.

It is generally believed that with Mahatma's help the future of Indian "reforms" would lie along a smoother path than that of obstruction and destruction which the pro-Council Congress extremists, in order to vindicate their own position as pro-changers, and against higher extremism of the non-changers, would be compelled to adopt.

Curiously enough Mr. Iyer, who entertains profound admiration for Lord Willingdon, hopes that to His Excellency will himself agree bring the Mahatma to London in October, now that he had abandoned the policy of mass Civil Disobedience. As the leader of individual Civil Disobedience, the Mahatma appears in an entirely different role and even from Lord Willingdon's point of view, the position having changed, it is not a bold prophasy to say that His Excellency will decide to meet him.

THEY WANT GANDHI

I understand, that the Indian Delegates belonging to the Central Legislature when they return to India will lead a deputation to the Viceroy for a similar purpose. A deputation of select M.P.'s. to the Secretary of State and Assembly members on the Viceroy is likely to produce a relief in the present political tension and secure the presence of Mahatma Gandhi stitution making in Great Britain.

One of the M. L. A.'s told me that "Gandhi is essentially a moderate even though the iron is entering the souls of his followers". They, therefore, want him in London in October next when the Committee resumes its labours to deliver the goods. In this connection much significance attaches to Mr. Lloyd George's statement on Thursday last that negotiations should be started with parties which count in Indian politics, followed by Sir Tej Bahadur's assertion that he does not propose to return to London in October next. It is taken for granted on all hands that neither Provincial Autonomy nor Federation will be launched before the Congress agrees to give its wholehearted support to the Government's plan.

The other day, Sir Liaquat Hayat Khan, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Jr., Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Iyer addressed a select meeting of Conservative M. P.'s in Westminster Hall under the auspices of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The Prime Minister of Patiala vigorously argued the case for Federation. He said that the Princes were enthusiastic about Federation. When asked by one of the Conservative members whether his master was also enthusiastic, he said, "Yes, as the Chancellor of the Princes' Chamber His Highness certainly is."

Sir Liaquat tersely, forcefully and clearly presented the case for complete transfer of law and order in the provinces. He quoted from his own experiences, as a former police officer in the Punjab. He said that the transfer must be so complete as to include the Criminal Investigation Department connected with terrorism because without Indian help such an investigation was impossible. He added that he was a Conservative in Indian politics. Sir Cowasji Jenangir followed him and in the course of a brief narration as a member of the Bombay Governor's Cabinet dealt with the necessity of giving control of law and order to popular ministers. Mr. Joshi presented the case of labour and insisted that there should be adult franchise for the masses. Then followed Mr. Iyer who answered Sir Wardlaw Milne's question whether the transfer of law and order would or would not increase communal dissensions. Mr. Iyer referred effectively to the Cawnpore riots which could not be prevented. He said the ghastly loss of life and property could take place only because the riots could not be prevented by the man on the spot who was not an Indian but an Englishman and by the Government whose law and order member was not responsible to the Legislature.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

Accompanied by his son and "Sitar" Mr. Jayakar is leaving next week for the Continent and will work during eight weeks' holidays on a book "My recollections."

Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer has joined the Maharani of Travancore in Hungary.

Miss Maude Royden treated her congregation to a pleasant surprise at the Guildhouse when she invited Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur to preach the sermon. The Raj Kumari took as her text the story of the rich young men. I am told her spiritual insight and her charming personality made a great impression.

Lady Houston went into a trance during the week. When she was in tune with the infinite she sent the following message to Lord Stonehaven: "Dear Man, you and Baldwin climbing up the wrong tree, and, instead of finding bananas and cocoanuts and other refreshing fruits at the top you will be greeted with revolvers and bombs in the Indian jungle."

Press Views

Pharisaical

What is sauce for the German gander cannot be sauce for the British goose. No wonder then that the London "Times," which cried out in horror when the Germans threw bombs on London during the Great War and loudly called for the intervention of the whole civilised world, has seen nothing wrong in the bombing operations on the Indian Frontier. But it is afraid that the example of the British Government might be emulated by other Nations, which might not be after all very advantageous to her in the long run. So it has expressed a desire that bombing may not be used in a way which "strengthens the argument against abolition of all air-bombing by international agreement." What a fine sense of enlightened self-interest!—"A. B. Patrika."

More Safeguards

We cannot go into ecstacies over the published recommendations of the Railway Board Committee that sat in London. That body need and should never have been set up. It ought to have been left to the future Government and Legislature to do that which they may deem to be necessary. The recommendations of the Committee bring in the Governor-General in most important matters and to that extent take away from the power which legitimately belongs to the Government. The Governor-General will be responsible to the Secretary of State. The same distrust of Indian capacity and character is responsible for the proposal of a Statutory Railway Authority with powers to the Governor-General as for the many amazing 'safeguards' and 'reservations' which run through the White Paper.—"Leader."

Censorship In Bengal

The Indian Journalists' Association of Calcutta has passed a resolution protesting against the action of the Bengal Press Officer in disallowing the publication of important news items "regarding the movements and even such statements of Mahatma Gandhi that cannot come by any stretch of language within the mischief of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act." This action throws a flood of light on the recent correspondence between the Association and the Government in which the latter stoutly denied the existence of any rigorous Press censorship in Bengal. The correspondence began with the inference drawn by the Government that since the Calcutta papers made no mention of the allegations of assaults on Congress delegates made by Pandit Malaviya, these could not be true. In the face of the revelation now made by the Association this line of reasoning has been proved to be monstrably baseless. —"Advance."

His Mission Of Unity

Though the oldest among our public men, he (Pandit Malaviya) is easily the youngest in the enthusiasm with which he takes up a cause and the energy which he puts into it. For more than a year now, he has been devoting himself to the task of bringing about unity between the two great communities of India. Neither the hitch that occurred at Calcutta nor the more recent developments in the political situation has damped his ardour for a communal settlement. If the determination never to accept defeat and persistent effort are likely to ensure success, we are sure Malaviyaji will succeed in his present mission, which will be the crowning glory of a life so dedicated service to the motherland.—"Hindustan Times."

TWO DAYS' HARTAL AT CAWNPORE

Protest Against Mahatma's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

A complete Hartal for two days, to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi and others, was observed here yesterday and the day before, though no handbills or notices were distributed by any Congressmen in this behalf.

Even the Municipal Board adjourned its ordinary meeting which was to be held yesterday, as a mark of respect to Mahatmaji.

DIARMAMENT DIFFICULTIES

Mr. Venkateswarn On World Peace & League Of Nations

"Disarmament and world peace" was the theme of an instructive and eloquent address by Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran of the League of Nations at the Byculla Y. M. C. A.

The speaker started by defining the terms Disarmament as he would talk that evening basing himself on Article 8 of the Covenant of the League of Nations and the succeeding clauses. The term had now come to be coupled with the others Security and Arbitration. These three words covered the ground. He explained the practical difficulties attending any scheme for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

The speaker next traced the stages through which the disarmament problem had passed since the treaty of Versailles up to the Locarno treaties and the recent disarmament conference. The speaker was of opinion that the spirit of adventure, discipine, etc., set off to great advantage during war time could be harnessed for constructive efforts during peace time as well.

To effectively reduce armaments, world opinion expressing itself through states must become completely regimented on behalf of the peace idea and it must be recognised that peace can have her victories no less glorious than those of war.

The League of Nations was a practical body dealing with real life-situations as existing here and now, under the verge of great idealism.

The speaker concluded by paying tribute to the work in Geneva which was carried on definitely and in a spirit of optimism, a spirit more needed today than at any other time.

The Chairman Mr. Hillier gave a tribute to Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran stating that he presented the subject very ably and in a becoming way.

WHAT WAS TILAK'S POLICY ?

(Continued from page 6).

and righteous, but the one is more suited to the world than the other."

In reply to this Mahatmaji wrote as follows: "When I wrote the sentence about 'everything being fair in politics' according to Lokmanya's creed, I had in mind his oft-repeated quotation 'Shatham prati shattyam.' To me, it enunciates bad law..... The true law is 'Shatham prati Satyam.' "

It is, therefore, obvious that Lokmanya's Responsive Co-operation or 'Shatham prati shatyam' is fundamentally different from the policy preached by Mahatmaji.

NOT A DREAMER.

Deeply versed, though he was, in moral and religious philosophies and political science, modern and ancient, Lok. Tilak was not a dreamer and an idealist. He was a very shrewd practical politician of great foresight. He was always ahead of the people, though he well knew their limitations. He knew that a general, without his army closely following him, would come to sure grief. He, therefore, always carried the people with him, by formulating highly practical proposals. That was the main idea behind his Democratic Party's Manifesto. Who will deny that it is worthy of the great departed patriot? Any attempt, therefore, to ridicule "Responsive Co-operation" stands self-condemned.

NOTE ON THE ABOVE

We are not aware that Mr. Horniman in his recent speeches in appreciation of the Lokmanya made use of the expression attributed to him above. What Mr. P.G. Joshi describes in his letter as Tilak's policy certainly does not correspond with the proper meaning of the term "Responsive Co-operation," and certainly the interpretation placed upon it, both in speech and practice after his death, by those who formed what is known as the "Responsive Co-operation" Party was something very different, we feel, to anything of which the Lokmanya himself would have approved.

But much water has passed under the bridge since 1920 and the discussion of the question is rather academic. The trouble to be avoided now is the revival and encouragement of the "Co-operation-at-any-Price" party, which would have been a better title for those who constituted the now defunct "Responsive Co-operation" Party.—Editor "B.C."

WILLINGDONS GO TO CHURCH

Large Congregation Present At St. Thomas' Cathedral

There was a very large congregation present at St. Thomas' Cathedral on Sunday evening when Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon attended Divine Service at 6-30 p.m.

Elaborate Police arrangements were made from Jaya Mahal to Churchgate Street when Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by their personal staff drove down to the Cathedral. Their Excellencies were received by Rev. C. F. Fortescue, the Senior Presidency Chaplain of Bombay, who presented them to Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, and Trustee of the Church and to Mr. E. W. Stanley, the Treasurer. The Trustees conducted their Excellencies in procession to their pew. The Choir headed by the Chaplains preceded them.

TEXT FOR SERMON

August the sixth is recognised throughout the Catholic (Anglican and Orthodox) Church as the day fixed for the Transfiguration of Jesus Christ. The Revd. Fortescue who preached the sermon chose for his text:—

"And after six days Jesus taketh Peter, James, John his brother and bringeth them up into an high mountain apart and was transfigured before them.' (St. Matt. XVII v I and 2).

During the course of his sermon he laid stress on the incident of time chosen by Christ. The seventh day, there is music, there is poetry in it" he said. after six days Jesus takes His Chosen three apart—does it he asked suggest anything to you? Why the seventh day? It is true he said we do not go to the Mount Tabor where He was transfigured but to Mount Calvary, the trysting place of Christ, the steps whereon the altar is placed. "Thank God for the seventh day, the day of rest and gladness". Continuing his sermon, he said, "Although Christ had the whole word to choose from, He chose only three, and of them He took St. John, whom Jesus loved to be His particular friend. Are you His particular friend, he asked, The answer is in your hearts. Not am I chosen, but have I chosen Him..... Therefore on coming down from the Mount let us face the difficulties of the day, let us not funk the issues, let us not burke the burdens which Christ lays upon each of us."

Concluding his sermon he quoted the following words from Pellico:

O'er gulfs profound I saw Him
Move towards me
And tenderly, Ah, why so long,
He cried
From my embrace thou hidest.
Near and yet more near He came
Bright and yet more bright out
flashed the lustre of His eyes.
I caught His light, and in that
light shall live for ever.

STORM HAVOC AT CAWNPORE

Huge Trees Uprooted And Several Houses Collapse

(From our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4

After experiencing terrible heat for over a fortnight the city was taken by surprise, by the thunderstorm that visited this pace last evening followed by torrential rain.

The rain worked havoc all along Gandhi Road (the Mall of old), twigs and branches of almost all the trees on both sides of the road came down crashing. Several huge trees were uprooted all over the city, those on Gandhi Road fell on the electric wires, thereby bringing down the wires and turning the electric poles turtle.

A large number of houses have collapsed, though few reports of casualties have so far been received.

While crossing the Ganges Bridge, two pedestrians are reported to have lost their balance and fallen into the river below, which is at a very high level at present, and they died by drowning.

Traffic remained blocked up for some time in different parts of the city.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Hon. Mr. Justice R. S. Broomfield, Miss Broomfield, Mr. N. B. Deane, Mr. J. B. Royle, Captain F. W. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Curling, Mr. W.A. K. Glen, Mr. R. G. Hopkins, Mr. R. C. Lawson and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonnell arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Bombay Presidency Golf Club and had tea with officials of the Club on Saturday.

On Sunday Her Excellency granted interviews to Mrs. Talyarkhan and Major-General Raja Grajwade.

Her Excellency received Lady Agha Khan and Rani Sahiba of Mudhol and her daughter-in-law.

Their Excellencies honoured her Highness the Maharani Scindia of Gwalior with their company at luncheon at Samundra Mahal.

Princess Nilufur of Hyderabad, Colonel Dennys and Lady Cawasji Jehangir had the honour of being invited to tea with their Excellencies.

Their Excellencies attended divine service at the Bombay Cathedral.

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Interesting Experiment In Education

Hyderabad (Sind) Establishes Nursery School On Novel Basis

Rai Bahadur Fatehchand, manager of "Sakhi Mira School," Hyderabad (Sind) writes:—

The infant classes of the "Sakhi Mira School" are being developed into a "Bal-Mandir" for little children below 5 years. The "Bal-Mandir" will be a branch of the Sakhi Mira School and will be accommodated in a separate builing, kindly given free of rent by Diwan Manghanmal Rijhumal Makhijani. The opening ceremony of the Bal-Mandir will be performed by Sadhu Vaswani on Wednesday the 9th instant.

An idea of the basic principles on which the Bal-Mandir is run is given in the prospectus of the institution from which we cull the following excerpts:—

It has been said that the first cry of the child represents a protest against being born in this miserable world. The new-born has left the warm and cosy womb of its mother and the world of reality outside is pretty hard for him. His first need consequently is a strong sense of securiy and love which no body else but his mother could give him. But if we are to bring up strong, happy and healthy children in our country, this motherly love should be supplemented by a proper knowledge of the working of the child's mind. Such small things as carrying a child, the way the mother presses him to her breast, weaning, and scores of other things are of tremendous importance to the child. The first function of a Nursery School or a "Bal Mandir," therefore, is to give to the mothers an actual demonstration as to how children should be handled. But even children the best of homes need the training of a nursery school at least for part of the time. Every child wants the company of other children. His parents at home he finds too clever for hsm. But in a nursery school he does not mind imitating his elders or playing with equals or becoming a little father or a mother to his younger compatilons. The company of other children, moreover, puts him in his proper place and contributes to his social development. Lastly, there is the practical argument in favour of nursery schools, namely that a big institution can provide facilities for a number of children which an individual home, unless extraordinarily rich, can hardly do.

NURSERY SCHOOL.

A proper nursery school is specially built to meet the requirements of little children. All tables and chairs are small and light; the cupboards which are full of toys and other pedagogical material are within reach of children There is, also a black-board running right across the length of a play-room where children could draw whatever they like. Outside there is a paddling pool where dressed in wee bathing costumes, children splash about and run their boats, swans, frogs etc. Then there is a sand-pit where children give free play to their imagination by building their castles, docks, harbours, houses, tunnels etc. In another corner, again, there is a jungle gym where children go up and down like monkeys and, incidentally, develop their muscles. Also there are one or two pets in the Mandir,—a dog or a few pigeons or rabbits. Children love to feed them or observe their habits. There are, also, flowers growing round about which children have planted themselves.

When a child first comes to a Nursery School, he is medically examined and all illnesses or defects reported to the parent who is avised to see his doctor immediately. There are, also periodical meetings of mothers where they are instructed on the right way of handling children. But their best educators are their own children who have been looked after in the Nursery School.

ON ADMISSION.

As soon as the child arrives in the school, the teacher first sees if he is not suffering from any infectious disease etc. She also attends to his bath and teeth, if necessary. The day then starts with some prayer. A short talk then follows accompanied by some pictures, models or actual demonstration. Children then disperse to do some individual work with Montessori or other material which train their senses. About half an hour is then devoted to musical games in which children sing, move and act together. If the day is nice, children might go in the open and do some running and chasing and play with some big toys like rocking horse, motor-car, tricycle etc. It is time to have one's lunch and children are taught how to take their meals properly, how to wait upon one another and finally clean up the whole room. Then follows one of the most essential parts of the day's routine, namely the afternoon rest.

This is a rough programme of a Nursery School, but really there is no fixed time-table. The only times that are fixed are for coming to school, meal and sleep time and leaving the school. A good teacher never forces the child to do a particular thing, if he does not want to. She just leaves him alone to interest himself in any other way he likes, provided he does not disturb others.

At this pre-school-stage, no serious endeavour is made to teach alphabet or number to children by which most parents seem to judge results. Instead, the object is to inculcate the qualities of self-reliance and perseverance among children. They, also, give up their greediness and aggressive qualities and learn how to associate with their companions on a footing of equality. Their senses are trained so that in later life their observations would not be hazy.

Thus with the mother's love on the one hand, and the care of a nursery school on the other, there is no reason why this ancient land of ours should not produce a population of happy and healthy citizens, instead of a mass of clinging and dependent people.

MARRIED AGAIN BY NAZI RITUAL

45 Berlin Couples Wed Second Time In Mass Ceremony

The tie that binds 45 Berlin couples was doubly secure on July 3, made so by an unusual Nazi mass wedding.

They were already married, but they wanted the vows to be said again according to Nazi ritual, and the ceremony was a feature of Sunday services held for the first time under the new Nazi church regime.

What the brides wore was not reported: in this instance the bridegrooms' garb—Nazi uniforms—was more a matter to be noted. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda, attended the ceremony, at which the Rev. Gustav Lenging officiated.

Pastors in all churches were warned in an episcopal letter read from pulpits that opposition to the Nazi church regime would not be countenanced. Dr. August Jaeger, the Government commissioner, at the last minute rescinded orders that Nazi flags must be flown at the churches.

Meanwhile, it was expected dissolution of the Catholic Centre Party, the last outside the Nazi fold, was to be deferred until Wednesday, although the disintegration started when August Winkler, of Cologne, joined the Nazi's. The first Centrist Reichstag member to do so.

CALCUTTA MILL OWNER FINED

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA,
(By Mail.)

Chunilal, owner of a flour mill at Gun Foundary Road was found guilty of a charge under the Electricity Act by Mr. A. E. F. Mahmud, Second Police Magistrate (Sealdah), and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or to suffer three months' rigorous imprisonment.

It was stated that accused tampered with the body seals of both motor and light metres in his mill and thereby prevented the same from registering the consumption.

Out of the fine, if realised, Rs 50 was ordered to be paid to the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Limited as compensation.

MAKING CITIZENS AIR-MINDED!

Soviet To Build Huge Human Cannon

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

A huge cannon is being built in one of the "culture parks" here. It will be used to make citizens air-minded.

The citizen will be invited to place himself inside the cannon, the barrel of which is a tube 75 feet long. Then air from a six-hundred horse-power aeroplane engine will blow a blast through the cannon, propelling the citizen about 120 feet into the air with the apparent speed of a bullet. While the citizen is in mid-air it is said, a parachute will open and the bearer will glide gently down to earth.

This, it is hoped, will train the citizen in the art of parachute descents, as a measure of defence in war time.—Reuter.

"TIME YOU RETIRED"

Solicitor's Remark To Magistrate

The Barnsley correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

There were heated passages at Barnsley West Riding Police Court in mail week between the chairman (Mr. T. Norton) and Mr. G. W. Fenoughty, a Sheffield solicitor, who was defending Charles Bu[illegible] osteopathic surgeon, Western Bank, Sheffield, against a charge of driving a motor-car without due care and attention.

The solicitor, expressing resentment of observations made by the chairman, said: "I want to repeat that you are being unnecessarily offensive and that you are obstructing the cause of justice."

The Chairman: Go on go on.

Mr. Fenoughty. Don't keep saying "Go on, go on. Don't speak to me like that. You are not speaking to a chauffeur. You are speaking to a solicitor of the Supreme Court. If you have not got the energy or the patience to listen to the case it is time you retired. I decline to listen to any further interruptions, or I shall retire and ask for a fresh Bench.

Later, when the solicitor objected to an interruption by the chairman, Mr. Fenoughty said: "I am entitled to address the Bench as a whole, and I am not going to be shouted down by you."

The Chairman: You no doubt think you are very clever.

Mr. Fenoughty: I do not think anything of the sort. I think you are very rude.

The solicitor made the point that it did not follow, because there had been an accident, that someone was to blame, and the case was dismissed, the chairman remarking that there had been a great conflict of evidence.

Mr. Norton is Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire and has been a magistrate for 56 years.

2,000 SCIENTISTS TO CONFER

Programme For Annual Meeting Of British Association

Twenty-six years ago the British Association held its annual meeting at Leicester when Sir David Gill, the astronomer, was president and delivered a striking inaugural address.

From September 6 to 13 the Association again visits Leicester under the presidency of Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins, D.Sc., LL.D. (President R.S.).

Since the previous visit Leicester has grown extensively, has received its modern charter as a city, has established a university college, and become the seat of a bishopric.

The inhabitants are preparing to give a warm welcome to their scientific guests. About 2,000 are expected from this country, the Dominions, and from different parts of the world.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president delivers his opening address on the evening of September 6, when he will deal with the chemical aspects of life.

In accordance with practice, the sectional meetings, which begin the following day, are divided into thirteen departments.

Matters to be debated will not be of interest only to the scientific mind, but will include many questions of a more "popular kind.

Amongst those which will make an appeal to the general public are:—

"Structures of Some British Coalfields," "Seasonable Weather and Its Prediction," "The Mechnical View of Life," "Water Supply," "The Gold Standard," "The Education of the Parent," "The Child in the Changing Home," "University Training for Business," "Secondary School Training for Business," and "Milk: Its Handling and Food Value."

The cinema is to be brought into use in a good many cases for illustrative purposes.

An evening discourse will be delivered by Sir Josiah Stamp (general treasurer of the Association) on a subject in economic science, and by Professor Jocelyn F. Thorpe on "The Work of the Safety in Mines Research Board." Professor J. S. Huxley, gives a public lecture on "Ants and Men."

A large programme of excursions and visits has been arranged for Saturday, September 9.

Earth Whirling 9,000 Miles A Minute

Astronomer At Mount Wilson Observatory Computes Velocities

While fliers at the air races are trying to push past the 300-mile an hour mark to new records, the earth is speeding through space at a clip to make this seem a snail's pace.

Prof. Alfred Joy, astronomer at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, says he has found the earth is whirling about the centre of the Galaxy, its star system, at a rate of 9,000 miles a minute.

It also is revolving about the sun at 1,110 miles a minute, besides turning about on its axis once a day.

In his observations made by determining the radial velocities of the distant Cepheid variable stars with the 100-inch telescope, Prof. Joy obtained new evidence that the Galaxy is like the far away spiral nebulae, other star systems, photographs of which show them to resemble great spinning pinwheels,

They are unlike pinwheels, however, in that the stars near the centre are turning about it more rapidly than those at the outer edges.

"This swifter turning about the centre already had been observed in the planets in their revolutions about the sun," Prof. Joy said. 'Mercury is whirling about the sun at a rate of 30 miles a second. The Earth at 18 1/2 and Pluto, the most distant planet, at only about two miles a second, requiring 250 years to complete one journey around the sun."

He made his observations of the Sun in connection with the Galaxy but said the Earth relatively is so near the Sun that approximately the same figures apply. He found the Sun so far from the Galaxy's centre, which is in the Constellation of Sagittarius, that light travelling 186,284 miles per second, would require 32,500 years to cover the distance.

DISTURBED BY CALL TO PRAYERS

Judge Dismisses Landowner's Suit

ALEXANDRIA, (By Mail.)

The "Voice from the Minaret" had led to a lawsuit before the Choubra court.

A landowner asked the court to stop the building of a mosque.

The minaret had already been finished, and the landowner maintained that the muezzin disturbed his tenants in a near-by house every time he called the people to prayer.

The tenants threatened to leave the house because they were being continually awakened by the chanting of the muezzin.

The judge has refused to allow the landlords plea on the grounds that an invocation in the name of the Prophet cannot in any way be considered a distrubance.—Reuter.

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Newspaper-Reading Habit Spreads In Russia

Soviet Has 5,400 Newspapers With 38 Million Circulation Compared To 859 With 2,700,000 Circulation Before War

A marked feature of the Soviet regime is the prodigious extension of the habit of newspaper reading in Russia. Russia before the war possessed 859 newspapers, of which 467 were published in what is now the territory of the Soviet Union. The total circulation of the 859 was 2,700,000 copies. The Soviet Union to-day publishes 5,400 newspapers, with a circulation in the neighbourhood of 38,000,000, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

To be sure, these figures are somewhat misleading if one does not bear in mind that 1,760 of the Soviet newspapers are district organs, appearing perhaps twice a week on the average, while 1,560 are "factory" papers, which appear even more rarely. But the spread of the newspaper reading habit is unmistakable. It is highly significant, for instance, that there are ten million readers of newspapers published in non-Russian languages, whereas before the war non-Russian newspapers, as a general rule, were tolerated only in the western regions of Russia, which are now independent States. And a long queue in Moscow at the present time is as likely to signify the arrival of a batch of newspapers as a sale of extra bread.

"PRAVDA'S" 1,600,000 READERS.

If it were not for the acute lack of print-paper both the circulation and the size of Soviet newspapers would be much larger than they are. News subscriptions are accepted with reluctance and are not always filled, and every newspaper, even such leading organs as "Izvestia" and "Pravda" is rigidly restricted to a four-page size. Large circulations are general. "Izvestia" and "Pravda" each counts about 1,600,000 readers. "Krestyanskaya Gazeta" (the "Peasants' Gazette") has over two million subscriptions. Forty-one newspapers boast over 100,000 readers.

The rules which govern Soviet journalism are in many respects the precise reverse of those which guide the conduct of newspapers with a mass circulation in other countries. Under the Soviet system every newspaper is under some kind of public control, so that there is no possibility that any Northcliffe or Hearst might arise and compete with "Izvestia" and "Pravda" by offering the Soviet reader spicier journalistic fare.

What passes in other countries for "human interest" is rigidly eliminated from the Soviet Press, partly for space, partly for moral considerations. Ordinary crime, divorce, scandal of any kind are absolutely barred. Sport gets scanty and irregular mention, and one looks in vain in the Soviet journals for household hints, fashion or society notes, crossword puzzles or stock market quotations. (The stock market, of course, is non-existent in Russia). Lack of paper eliminates the possibility of special supplements and restricts the amount of attention which can be devoted to books, art, and music, although this deficiency is remedied to some extent by the existence of weekly newspapers devoted to art and literature.

CONTENTS OF SOVIET PAPERS.

With so much of the stock-in-trade of Western journalism frowned on, it may be asked what the Soviet editor uses to fill his allotted four pages. Foreign events receive a fair share of attention in the news and leader columns; important Government decrees and Communist Party decisions are published and elaborated in extensive commentaries; any campaign which may be under way for subscription to a loan or for the collection of grain commands the full services of the Press.

Industrial developments, moreover, which would either be treated as private or mentioned only in the business sections of newspapers in other countries are blazoned forth at length in the Soviet Press as matters of first-rate public interest. The opening of a large new factory is always described at length, and difficulties in industry and agriculture are set forth unsparingly and in detail.

The Soviet Press tends to extreme impersonality, but the comments on foreign affairs of Karl Radek, the witty feuilletons of Mikhail Koltzov, and the sharp and pointed cartoons of Deni and Efimov are noteworthy features of the leading Moscow news papers. Bound by the double restriction of "the party line" and lack of space, the provincial Soviet newspapers tend to an extremely dead level of standardised uniformity.

SPECIALISATION.

Under the dictatorial Soviet regime there can be no question of even a shade of difference of political and economic viewpoint intruding among the country's news papers. There is, however, a certain amount of functional differentiation. "Izvestia," for example, specialises in general Soviet news, and "Pravda" in party news. Such corporate bodies as the army, the trade unions, the Union of Communist Youth, all have their special newspapers, while industrial and economic problems are reflected in the two central daily newspapers, "Economic Life" and "For Industrialisation."

It is officially claimed that the Soviet Union is is now 90 per cent literate, as against 40 per cent. in 1920. Such claims are difficult to verify; but there can be no doubt that the concerted drive against illiteracy, especially during recent years, has yielded definite results, and only a growing proportion of literacy could account for the marked rise in newspaper circulation. Indeed, the chief value of a considerable number of the newspapers in provincial towns, with their small size and standardised content, is perhaps to serve as an auxiliary to the campaign for national literacy.

SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSOCIATION

Impediments To Progress Due To Poor Support

The Annual General Body Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Short Hand Writers' Association was held recently in the premises of the South Indian Education Society, Matunga, when Mr. A. S. Krishna Ayyar, was voted to the Chair.

The Secretary of the Association then read the annual report in course of which he traced the history the Association, how it came into being, what were its objects and its various activities:

"The main activities of the Association during the year under review were directed to the enrolment of members, the establishment of contact with sister associations for healthy exchange of ideas, the organization of periodical lectures by eminent persons for the benefit of members, the opening of free speed classes for members and the maintenance of a Library of shorthand periodicals.

"There were some important functions during the year which included the reading of a paper on "High Speed in Shorthand" by Mr. R. S. V. Iyer, followed by a demonstration of vocal music by the president of the evening, Mr. Lakshmi Narasinham.

"At a meeting of the Committee held on 6th November 1932, a resolution to open free speed classes at Matunga, Mahim, Dadar and Parel was unanimously passed, passed, and Honorary Instructors for all these centres appointed. The Committee very much regret to have to record that the extremely poor response from members in all these centres precluded all possibilities of the successful functioning of the classes for any length of time.

"During the year, the Committee had also under consideration a proposal for the holding of speed demonstrations by members, and the award of prizes to successful candidates. Owing to a combination of adverse circumstances, however, it was not found possible to organize these so far. It is hoped to achieve something definite in this direction early next year."

The membership of the Association at present stands at 54. Which includes persons from other parts of India, including one from Rangoon Asso[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President of the Association, Mr. R. Ramachandra(Professor of Shorthand, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, then addressed the gathering. He regretted the lack of enthusiasm among members and want of proper support. He appealed to the members to unite in order to face several important problems.

"All of you are aware of the fact that only one year has passed since the inauguration of the Association, and you can well imagine the difficulties that are ahead of all new Associations. We had to fight against heavy odds We approached many sh[illegible] hand writers and enlisted them as members, but as ill-luck would have it, owing to trade depression coupled with unemployment, many members were forced to disappoint us in our objects. This was one of the reasons for giving up the idea of starting a Journal of our own. Moreover, as you would have noticed, the Indian Phonographer (Lahore) has been helping us a great deal and, as it is the only Indian journal of its kind which is functioning systematically and regularly, we thought it superfluous to start a journal of our own."

The President then referred to the lack funds of the Association and urged the members to pay up their subscriptions in time.

AIMS OF ASSOCIATION.

In conclusion he said "Gentlemen, I make an appeal to all of you to come forward and strengthen the Association which is the very life of a shorthand writer and without which he cannot get on well. It was and is our aim to make the Association as prominent as possible by multiplying its activities, as for example, securing employment for the unemployed by corresponding with the various business houses in the city, helping the members of our profession who are ill-treated by autocratic chiefs, who I am glad to say are only few in number and are fast decreasing, and last but not least, to put an end to the extra-preferential treatment accorded to girl Steno-Typists in various business houses."

The following gentlemen were then duly elected as Office bearers for the ensuing year:

Mr. R. Ramachandra, (President), Mr. M S Ramanath, Mr. A S Subramania Ayyar, Joint Hon Secretaries, Mr. R S V Iyer, (Treasurer), Mr. Venugopala Iyer, Mr M N K Swami Rao, Subramania Iyer, Committee Members, Mr. K V Seetharam of Messrs. Kurupad and Co. (Honorary Auditor).

NICE TO DO AWAY WITH TRAMCARS

Encumbrance To Traffic And Motorists

NICE, (By Mail).

Tramways are shortly to be abolished in Nice.

For many years these antiquated vehicles have been encumbering the main street of the town known as the Avenue de la Victoire, where traffic is at its densest, and have created a veritable chaos since in France no motorist is allowed a pass a stationary tramcar. As the trams stop every few yards, motorists are often compelled to follow behind the lumbering vehicles at a snails pace for well over a mile.

The trams at Cannes were abolishel last year and during recent years the network of tram lines all over the Riviera including the line from Nice to Monte Carlo, has been gradually suppressed.—Reuter.

WINE CHEAPER THAN SOFT DRINKS

BELGRADE, (By Mail).

Workers of Zagreb, Croatia, have replied to a temperance Society's suggestion that they should abstain from alcohol by pointing out that teetotalism costs too much.

They cannot agord, they say, "soft drinks".

For in Zagreb a glass of good wine can be had for one and half pence, while a glass of lemonade, the cheapest of the soft drinks costs three pence.

Wages have fallen considerably during the past year, and this is given as one of the reasons for a drop of 50 per cent in the consumption of non-alcoholic liquors in Zagreb during the first six months of this year. The Union of Builders' Workers have patitioned the Municipality to arrange for the production of cheap non-alcoholic drinks.—Reuter.

KENYA ELEPHANTS TAKE HOLIDAY

Leaving Inland Haunts For Sea-Bathing

NAIROBI, (By Mail).

Elephant herds in Kenya are now taking their "Summer Holiday" by the sea.

They are making their way to the coast from their inland haunts. When they reach the sea, they walk into the water in groups and splash and gambol.

This "Summer Holiday" is, however, causing anxiety to native farmers in and around Kilifi, near Mombasa.

On their way to the sea the elephants raid the gardens, and the night is made hideous by the banging of tom-boms to frighten them away.

The herds will move inland again in October. Although the elephants appear to like sea-bathing, their "holiday" trip is governed by the search for young grass and green tree shoots.—Reuter.

REPLACING NOTES BY COINS

Turkish Govt. Buying 100 Tons Of Silver

(By Mail.)

ISTANBUL (Constantinople),

Seven tons of silver, in bars, arrived in Istanbul in an Egyptian steamer, being the first consignment of the silver which the Turkish Government is purchasing in order to replace the paper notes of one Turkish pound (2s. 10d. at present rates.)

About a hundred tons of silver will be purchased in all.

The Turkish mint in Istanbul will strike the new coinage. Originally it was hoped that the silver would be procured locally but it was found that there is not nearly enough of this in metal.—Reuter.

HUGE DECLINE IN GERMAN EXPORTS

Decrease Of 37,000,000 Marks In One Month

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

Imports into Germany during the month of June were valued at 356,000,000 marks, as compared with 333,000,000 marks during May and 384,000,000 marks during June last year.

Exports for the same period were valued at 385,000,000 marks, as compared with 422,000,000 marks in May and 454,000,000 marks in June 1932.

Imports for the first half of this year were valued at 2,087,000,000 marks and exports at 2,378,000,000 marks. The Export surplus of 291,000,000 marks represents a drop of 50 per cent. as compared with the first half of 1932.—Reuter.

NEW STAMPS IN AID OF CHARITIES

VIENNA, (By Mail).

Authority has been given for the issue of two special Austrian stamps this year in aid of charities.

The first will be in aid of children's holidays and the second in connection with the "Catholic Week" in Vienna in September.

They will probably be of face value of 50 Groschen (4d) and sold at 1 schilling (8d, the difference going to charity.—Reuter.

DACOIT GETS 11 YEARS' JAIL

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

Putua Singh has been convicted to six years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with a recent dacoity in village Phallinda and to five years in connection with the Debipur Dacoity, under Section 395, the two sentences to run consecutively.

LATEST NAZI CHAZE

Marking Swastikas On Inaccessible Spots

VIENNA, (By Mail).

A huge white Swastika with arms hundreds of yards long glares from the sheer side of the Hohe Nook, nearly 6,000 feet above the sea, the "high dumping" peak of the Sengsengebirge range in upper Austria.

The precipitous slope on which the Nazi emblem has been painted is almost inaccessible. The painters must have done their work suspended by ropes, 120 feet long.

As the Austrian authorities do not wish to have any lives risked in efforts to remove the Swastika, it will stay where it is.

It is the latest—and most sensational—example of this form of Nazi propaganda, the marking of Swastikas in inaccissible spots. Several others have been stamped on heights in the Tyrol and other parts of Austria.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE'S LOW DEATH RATE RECORD

SINGAPORE, (By Mail).

The death rate for Singapore for 1932 reached a new low record of 20.12 per thousand. This compares with 25.2 in 1931 and 27.73 in 1930.

The incidence of malaria within the city limits remains almost negligible, although there were outbreaks outside these limits, particularly among the coolies employed on the construction of the naval base at Seletar.

In the short space of three months, 2,600 coolies went down with the disease. Treatment, however, was effective and thorough and mortality negligible.—Reuter.

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VIGOROUS MONSOON IN GUJERAT & C. INDIA

Depression Moves Northwards And Lies Over Jaipur—General Rainfall In Konkan And Malabar

POONA, Aug 6.

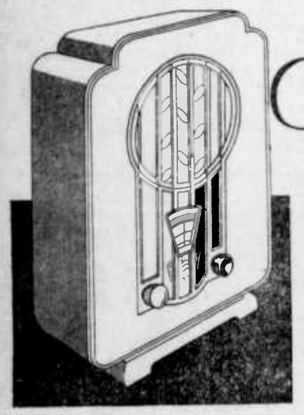
Yesterday's depression near Sauger has moved northwestwards and lies this morning over Jaipur.

It has caused vigorous monsoon in East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and west Central Provinces. The monsoon has also been strong in Malabar, Konkan and Lower Burma and active in Bengal, United Provinces and Bombay Deccan. A low pressure wave is travelling westwards across Burma into east Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall is nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, Central India, West Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. A few falls occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, north West Frontier Provinces, Sind and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Amherst and Diamond Island six inches; Mergui, Tavoy and Toungoo two; Victoria Point one and a half; Rangoon and Kyaukpyu one; Chittagong three; Barisal two; Dibrugarh three quarters; Neemuch five; Guna and Pachmarhi three; Saugor two; Cawnpore and Agra one and a half; Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Bhopal, Nowgong and Jubbulpore one; Bareilly three quarters; Lucknow half; Ahmedabad four; Udaipur, Jhalrapatan, Deesa and Mount Abu three; Badin, Jaipur and Bhuj one and a half; Kotah, Dwarka, Rajkot and Dohad one, Baroda and Ajmer three qaarters; Mahabaleshwar eight; Khandala five; Mercara three; Mangalore and Karwar two; Calicut and Cochin one and a half; Bombay, Ratnagiri and Marmagao one.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease in Bengal, east United Provinces; and Bombay Deccan; decrease but continue in Malabar, Konkan, Gujarat, west Central Provinces and West Central India and increase in West Rajputana, east and north Punjab and Kashmir and scattered falls will occur in southwest Punjab, Sind and in northwest Frontier Province. The monsoon will continue strong in east Rajputana, west United Provinces and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain will occur in Lower Burma, east Rajputana and along and near Punjab Kumaon hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.



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FOR ANIMAL WELFARE IN INDIA

Provisional Parliamentary Committee Formed In London

A provisional Parliamentary committee has been formed according to the London Staff Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" to further the work done for the welfare of animals in India and to co-operate with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to that end. It held a meeting in mail week in a room at the House of Commons which was attended by a large number of Indian and English people who care for animals. Sir Robert Gower, chairman of the R. S. P. C. A. presided, for though by the terms of its charter the association cannot operate outside the British Isles, it can co-operate with other organisations that do so, and it is giving its support to the new movement.

Sir Robert said there was need for a great deal of work in India, including the establishment of chains of new animal welfare centres, where sick and wounded animals of the poor might be treated free. Help and encouragement would be given to societies now dependent on individual and sporadic efforts.

Lady Warwick hoped the gathering would be the nucleus of a new movement drawing together all concerned for the welfare of animals in India. They had no idea of interfering with the concerns of a great nation, but they hoped to spread a wide knowledge of animal life and needs.

Another speaker said that the suffering of animals in India was due to indifference and apathy rather than to direct cruelty, but throughout the country there was room for a change in the attitude towards the animal creation. This could be done partly through schools and colleges by interesting the teachers and getting lessons into text books inculcating the idea of kindness to animals.

The idea of forming a new association originated with Mrs. Gordon White, who was present at the meeting and spoke. She is a young Englishwoman who with her husband became interested in the needs of the animals bullocks, camels, monkeys, and more especially the ponies and donkeys in the North West Indian Frontier town where they lived. They aroused the interest of their neighbours and an Indian erected a building for use as hospital and stables.

"In the eighteen months I was there," said Mrs. White, "we were able to help over a thousand animals. People in the station were so enthusiastic about the movement. We have just come back to England. We motored from the frontier to Bombay and interested people on the way down. In two places they started a similar movement."

Sir Robert Gower said that funds would be required and stated that Lady Warwick had started the fund with a special donation of £100.

"GHOULISH" CAMERAMEN!

When the body of Sir John Ellerman reached his home in South Audley Street, Mayfair, London, in mail week, a protest was made by his daughter, Mrs. R. L. McAlmon, against the presence of press photographers. When the motor-hearse stopped Mrs. McAlmon, who had ridden in it from Newhaven, got out and, walking straight to a group of photographers, stood in front of them and said: "I think it rather ghoulish of you on an occasion like this." She stood close up to the cameras and two men obstructed the photographers by jogging their arms.

JANNING'S ONE-NIGHT TALKIE

An Emil Jannings film has been booed off the screen in London.

The film was "The Merry Monarch," and it cost £100,000 to make in four languages. Its reception at its first showing at the Empire, Leicestersquare, in mail week was so hostile that the management put on a British film, "Cleaning Up," in its place.

Critics condemned the story as weak. But the censor, it is stated, had made fifty-two cuts.

An official of the theatre said last night: "Patrons are accustomed to seeing Emil Jannings in a strong dramatic role, and one scene, where he chases the heroine through a wood and then kisses her, apparently offended them. People do not care to see great tragic actors in burlesque comedy roles."

DESERTED BY INDIAN STUDENT LOVER

Stranded English Girl Succumbs To Temptation

Stated to have been left stranded in London by her lover, an Indian medical student, Margaret Wishant, 21, servant, of Fountayne-road, Stoke Newington, N., was charged before the Marylebone magistrate with stealing two frocks, valued £30, belonging to her former mistress, Mrs. Hetty Sparling, of Queen's-road, Bayswater, W., writes "News of the World."

Det.-sergt. Dennis told the magistrate that Wishant was brought up by her grandmother, and trained for domestic service. In August last, while in service in Edinburgh, she became acquainted with an Indian studying medicine at the university.

Their friendship ripened, and he persuaded her to leave her situation and live with him. In January she broke off the association and returned to service, but he persuaded her to live with him again, and in May he brought her to London.

LEFT WITH 7s. 6d.

He then returned to India, leaving her friendless and alone, with only 7s. 6d. in the world.

She managed to obtain employment as a barmaid in the Strand, but she had had no experience in the work, and had to leave. Eventually she obtained work with Mrs. Sparling, and disappeared with the property.

Sergt. Dennis added that as a result of her association with the medical student she had alienated herself from the affection of her aunt, but now that she had broken with him it was possible that the aunt might receive her back.

The magistrate bound Wishant over, and placed her under the care of the missionary, Miss Gladwin.

WOMAN BARRED FROM COURTS

She May Go To Law Only If Judge Consents

Notice has been given in the "London Gazette" of an order restraining a woman from starting any legal proceedings without the permission of a High Court judge.

The woman is Mrs. Ellen Sarah Smurthwaite, of Connaught-square, W., and the order, made against her in the King's Bench Division, lays it down that permission to engage in litigation is not to be granted unless the judge is satisfied "that the proceedings are not an abuse of the process of the Court and that there is prima facie ground for such proceedings," says "News of the World."

A solicitor connected with the case explained that Mrs. Smurthwaite had brought 14 actions against various members of her family during the past few years.

"Most of those actions have been thrown out of court on the ground that they were frivolous," he added.

The decision of the High Court to deprive a person of his or her right to bring actions at law is rarely resorted to.

In 1896 a solicitor named William Chaffers, who brought many frivolous actions notably against the trustees of the British Museum was responsible for Legislature setting aside the centuries-old principle that every person had access to the law courts.

CABLE ITEMS

Rugby—London reached 83 degrees on Saturday. 85 degrees were registered at Croydon and 84 at Malvern. Weather forecasts anticipate the hottest August Bank holiday and weekend since 1911 and fine weather throughout British Isles.

Rugby—French Treasury has announced that French portion of the Loan of 300,000,000 shillings to Austria guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium amounting to 300,000,000 francs or £350,000 sterling will be issued next week. It is expected that London portion of loan totalling £4,000,000 guaranteed by British Government will be issued shortly after.—B. O. W.

Two special cups for the best performances by women drivers in the International Alpine Trial were awarded to Mademoiselle Sajoux (France) and Miss Champney (England.)

When a German driver overturned 40 miles from the end of the race three British drivers sacrificed their chances of award yesterday to assist the injured competitor.

"BRINGING GERMANS TO THEIR SENSES"

American Jewish Lawyer Leads Campaign Against "Return Of Barbarism"

Mr. Samuel Untermyer, lawyer and leader of the Jewish Protection League in the United States, has come to London to attend with representatives from other countries the Jewish World Economic Conference at Amsterdam in mail week. The purpose of the conference is to make plans for a world boycott of German goods as a protest against the Nazi Terror.

Mr. Untermyer said in an interview that the entire civilised world, irrespective of race or creed, has been aghast and horror-stricken at the reversion of a once cultured people to mediaeval cruelty and bigotry. We shall see whether a boycott that destroys German trade in every part of the world, as this promises to do, will bring the German people to their senses or lead them to repudiate the reckless despotic leadership that has been thrust upon them. Nobody believes that these brutalities represent the free will of the German people.

Lord Melchett, who adopted the Jewish faith, will take an active part in the campaign. He is chairman of the British Committee and will be present at the Amsterdam conference or will be represented there by delegates.

Mr. Untermyer stated that he has already effected a working arrangement with the British Committee. He added that a second purpose of the Amsterdam conference was to devise ways and means of bringing the question of treaty violations by Germany before the League of Nations. "Germany," he said, "can hardly expect serious consideration for her plea for a modification of the disarmament provisions of the Versailles Treaty so long as she maintains her present attitude towards her own minority."

Mr. Untermyer said that the boycott campaign was not merely a Jewish effort. "In our country," he said, "more non-Jews than Jews and clergymen of every denomination have joined in the protest against these savages. It is a campaign on behalf of civilisation against the return of barbarism."—"The Guardian."

AGED EIGHTY-THREE

Still Sculls Every Day

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (By Mail.)

Almost every day for the last fifteen years, Mr. Hindley Gall aged eighty-three, of Mosman, near Sydney, takes out a Gladstone skiff from Mosman Rowing Club and sculls a couple of miles.

Born in Norfolk Island in 1850, Mr. Gall, a retired bank manager, came to Australia four years later. While living in Sydney he developed a liking for rowing and in 1873 joined the Sydney Rowing Club. In 1911 he joined Mosman Club.

From 1912 to 1920 he was treasurer of the Mosman Rowing Club, and still an active member. The Mosman champion eigh bears his name. He takes his daily exercise every afternoon, winter and summer.

"The G. P. S. (Great Public School) boatrace," said Mr. Gall "is a red letter day for me. I have not missed a race since the regatta, was first held."

Mr. Gall's sporting activities are not restricted to rowing. He played cricket and football for King School, and represents the Warringah Club at bowls. In 1929 he won the John Spence veteran's bowls trophy.—Reuter.

12 YEAR OLD BOY PUZZLES ALL BRAZIL

A twelve-year-old boy has, in a night, become the talk of all Brazil.

It has been suddenly discovered that the lad, Belgares de Almeida, can write and talk in a strange language, and he himself does not know when next he will resort to it!

Moreover, he can afterwards translate whatever he has written or said in the strange tongue.

The language somewhat resembles Hebrew. It is said that he uses the language only while in a trance, and spiritualists declare him to be an extraordinary medium.

In every other respect the boy is quite normal.

America In Grip Of Kidnapping Terror

Unemployment And Partial Repeal Of Prohibition Swell Army Of "Racketeers"

Kidnapping, the worst of the American "rackets," becomes more frequent daily, and is extending to part of the country which hitherto have been immune. It has even become necessary to provide special police protection for President Roosevelt's young grand children, says the New York correspondent of "News of the World."

The ranks of the kidnappers have been swelled within the last few months by reason of the legislation of beer, which has thrown tens of thousands of lawless men out of employment.

Men of this type accustomed to reaping big profits, are turning to kidnapping because this infamous trade offers possibilities of enrichment which have not yet been fully exploited.

Within six months there is every prospect that prohibition will have been repealed by popular consent.

From that day many more thousands, a great army of criminals, hitherto engaged in rum-running, whisky distilling, and other ramifications of the "speakeasy" industry—enforcing their demands with their murder squads—will be turned loose upon a community which is far from adequately protected.

Federal and State authorities, now occupied in the campaign to restore prosperity, are appalled by the prospect—the certainty that the kidnapping wave will expand in ever-widening circles unless measures can be adopted to check it.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

War on the "racket" has now become part of President Roosevelt's "new deal for the American people," and half a dozen States at least are introducing laws providing the death penalty.

Public indignation demands extreme measures. The United States, it is commented, can no longer be called "God's Own Country" so long as parents and families everywhere in it are exposed to this peculiarly cruel and vicious form of terror from the underworld.

Reuter informed us the other day that President Roosevelt has appointed Prof. Moley to make a special study of kidnapping racketeering in the States.

TRAGEDY OF REAL LIFE TO BE FILMED

A real-life tragedy of pre-War days—the shooting of Stamford White by Harry Thaw in a New York roof garden to avenge the honour of Evelyn Nesbit—is to be made the subject of a screen drama by M.-G.-M. Though the cast has not been definitely settled, it is proposed that Jean Harlow shall play the beautiful artist's model with Franchot Tone as Thaw and Clark Gable as White.

The real Evelyn Nesbit became a film actress some years after the death of White and attained considerable prominence as a star of silent pictures.

Just a few drops of "4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne on wrists and temples—and you will feel vigorous and fresh after the most strenuous game. Inhaled from the handkerchief or dabbed on the forehead, it relieves headaches and migraine.

"4711" Face Powder In 12 different shades; perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne or "4711" Tosca.

Gives that velvet complexion. Ideal as powder base.

A perfect cream for cleansing, astringing and massage.

4711 Genuine Eau de Cologne
Blue & Gold Label

Representatives: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay.

Will not Stain: Spray Harmless to Man

POYSHA

THE ONLY EFFECTIVE & BEST Insecticide Fluid with Delightful Perfume useful for every Home

KILLS MOSQUITOES
Flies, Ants, Moths, Cockroaches, Bugs, & their eggs etc., etc.

Sold by all respectable CHEMISTS & STORES
Largest Stockists In Dava Bazar

CHAMPSI NARSEE & Co.,
SOLE STOCKIST NASIK DISTRICT
The Nasik Road, MEDICAL & PROVISION STORES, Nasik Road.
SOLE STOCKISTS BELGAUM DISTRICT.
ANANT N. GHOLBA, Khade Bazaar.
Sole Distributors:—POY BROTHERS, BOMBAY No. 1.

TATE-BOWLEY PARTNERSHIP RECORD OF 1921 BEATEN

Bowley-Langridge Hit Up Big Score Against Middlesex, Former Occupying Crease Whole Day

LONDON, Aug. 5.

At Hove in brilliant sunshine and on hard and true wicket Sussex opened their first innings against Middlesex to-day.

The Sutcliffe-Holmes record partnership of 555 created in 1902 in the match between Yorkshire and Essex was in jeopardy to-day when Bowley and John Langridge surpassed Sussex record partnership between Tate and Bowley of 385 made in 1921 and the first wicket partnership score of 368 between Bowley and Parks in 1929.

Middlesex were keen and accurate in the field but Sussex scored fast putting 100 in 80 minutes. Bowley played a forceful innings despite many bowling changes and scored mainly on leg side. Allen was not bowling owing to recurrence of his old rib injury.

Bowley hoisted his century in 135 minutes and his partnership with Langridge at one stage produced 200 in 150 minutes. With the advent of Allen the pace of scoring was reduced.

"BATTLE OF ROSES."

At Leeds the Battle of Roses was fought in the presence of 16,000 spectators. A feature of the Yorkshires innings was the amazing number of singles scored despite keen fielding. The pace of scoring was so slow that only 29 were put on after an hour's play and 50 was hoisted after a hundred minutes. Runs came faster with the arrival of Barber and Yorkshire's first century was put on within 55 minutes of Barber's occupying the crease.

Bakewell played a stylish innings for Northants. He was almost run out in the first over. Bakewell reached his individual 50 after batting for two hours.

Keeton's off-drives were delightful to watch. He reached his 51 in 75 minutes and 100 in 155 minutes. He was out to catch in the second slip after playing a faultless innings. His chief hits were 14 fours.

BOWLEY-LANGRIDGE PARTNERSHIP.

Bowley and John Langridge eclipsed all records for partnership save 555 between Sutcliffe and Holmes and 554 between Brown and Tunnicliffe in 1898. Langridge was at the wicket for six hours and 64 of his runs came through boundaries.

Bowley occupied the crease practically the whole day and his scoring strokes were two sixes, one five and no less than 23 boundaries.—Reuter's Special.

The following are the closing scores in first-class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Surrey vs Notts at Oval—Notts 379 (Keeton 129, A Staples 100).

Gloucestershire vs Somerset at Bristol—Gloucester 306 for eight (Barnett 111, Lyon 51).

Kent vs Hampshire at Canterbury—Hampshire 344 (Mead 87, Freeman five for 120). Kent 12 for one.

Derbyshire vs Warwickshire at Derby—Derby 448 for eight (Skinner 50, Blaxland 64, Town 172 not out).

Sussex vs. Middlesex at Hove: Sussex 512 for three (Bowley 283 John Langridge 195).

Yorkshire vs. Lancashire at Leeds: Yorks 272 for eight (Barber 81).

Leicestershire vs. Northamptonshire at Leicester: Northamptonshire 299. (Bakewell 192, Smith four for 55). Leicester eight for no loss.

Worcestershire vs Essex at Worcester: Essex 455 for nine. (Eastman 100, Wilcox 90).

Glamorgan vs. West Indies at Swansea: Glamorgan 295. (D. Davies 57, Morgan 69, Every 51). West Indies 14 for no loss.—Reuter's Special.

THIS MAN FLEW— 400 YEARS AGO

Man-Power Machine With Calico Wings

LISBON, (By Mail)

The Portuguese proudly claim that a compatriot was the first man to fly the heavier-than-air machine. The members of Donna Marie da Gloria say so. The name of this pioneer was Joao Torto. He flew at Vizeu in Portugal nearly 400 years ago. On June 1, 1540 this woman writer of the sixteenth century recounts. Master Torto, a teacher of Vizeu, sent the town crier round with the following announcement: "Be it known to the inhabitants of this town that this month will not end without the greatest of miracles being seen—which is a man with magic wings flying from the belfry tower of the Cathedral to St. Matthew's Fields.

HOOPS LINED WITH RAGS

Donna Gloria goes on to describe the machine, the motor power of which was supplied by the muscular strength of the aviator. It had four wings of calco, the lower smaller than the upper pair. They were joined by iron hoops lined with rags. Through these, the intrepid flier thrust his arms and legs. He carried the whole superstructure on his back. On June 20, Master Torto donned his "flying Kit"—the main feature of which was a cap designed to represent the head of an eagle with a gaping beak, through which he peered out upon the magnetic earth. Up to the top of the belfry tower this strange machine was hoisted. Below, in the town square townsfolk and people from the neighbouring countryside assembled in such numbers that "not a drop of water could have fallen between them to the ground."

TRIUMPH—AND DISASTER.

As the hour of five tolled, Torto launched himself into space above the astonished upturned faces of the crowd below. "As though indeed a miracle had been vouchsafed," it is recorded "did Master Torto cleaves his way through the imponderable air towards the fields of St. Matthew." Unfortunately, at that critical moment the eagle's head slipped down over the airman's eyes. Blinded and confused, he hovered for some seconds of agonizing doubt, his arms and legs beating frantically.....then, he dived, beak first upon a roof. There appears to be no record of a second attempt to conquer the air on the part of Master Torto though happily he escaped with his life.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

New York. Aug. 5

October 1933	10.16
December 1933	10.38
January 1934	10.45
March 1934	10.58
May 1934	10.75
Middsing Spot	10.05

NEW ORLEASS COTTON.

New York. Aug. 5

October	10.16
December	10.3b
Middling Spot	10.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 5.

New York, 10-55 a.m.

October

December Closed

New York Noon Call.

October

December Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Aug. 5

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all S. Ports	U. 12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

LONDON SILVER.

London. Aug. 5.

Silver.—Business very small.

Spot	17-7/8
Forward	18

LONDON GOLD.

London. Aug. 5.

Gold Bars fine per oz. £6/4/9

LONDON DISCOUST RATES.

London. Aug. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-3/8 pc to 0-1/2 pc
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-11/16 pc to 0-3/4 pc
Fine trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p c
Fine trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p-c to 3 p c
Interest day to day Loan	0-1/8 p c
Interest 7 day's Market Loan	0-1/4 p-c

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London. Aug. 5.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	13.86
Amsterdam	8.19-3/4
Brussels	23.71
Madrid	39.59
Milan	63.00
Berne	17.10-1/2
Paris	84.53
Prague	111.62
T T London on New York	4.50-1/4

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS

Bombay, August 4.

Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co. Prices per Cwt.—

China Clay, quality No. 999, Rs. 75/-; China Clay, quality No. 777, Rs. 68/-; China Clay, quality No. 333, Rs. 55/-.

Prices per Cwt.—

Farina double sifted Rs. 7-6-0; Epson Salts Rs. 4-12-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-7-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-0-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 9-14-0; Zinc Chloride Rs. 12/6/0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/-; Superfine Texol Rs. 36-12-0; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Bleaching Powder Electro Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German. Small packing Rs. 7-8-0; Sodium Sulphide English small packing Rs. 10/-; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, German. large packing Rs. 8-8-0; Bichromate of Potash. small packing Rs. 42-8-0; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7/-; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32/-; Litharge Flake small packing Rs. 21-8-0.

Prices per lb:—

Hydro Sulphide B A S F Rs. 0-9-3; Hydro Sulphide. English Rs. 0-8-9; Aniline Salt. Electro Rs. 0-7-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-6-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/7/0; Formalde-hyde Rs. 0/6/0.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, August 3.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet duding the early part and steady during the latter part of the week under review, off take being on a limited scale. On the whole Ready prices declined by about half an anna per cwt. July Shipment prices also declined by about an anna. Turnover during the week was much restricted. Owing to heavy rains, demand from consuming centres for Spot sugar was much restricted. It is reported that one Japanese firm sold about 400 tons of Java Sugar Septembed shipment at Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. C. I. F. Mandvi, It is reported that the prominent local Importer sold about 800 tons of Java sugar July shipment Malbar Coast. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready. Rs. 14/12/6 and Rs. 14/12/-.

July Rs. 4/15/9 and Rs. 4/14/9.

August Rs. 5/0/6 Rs. 5/-/-.

Sept. Rs. 5/1/3 and Rs. 5/1/-.

Oct/Dec. Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2/-.

African Rs. 14/13/- and Rs. 14/12/-.

Narkatia Ganj. Rs. 23/8/- and Rs. 23/6.

Fodeign Markets:—New York prices declined by aoout 3 to 5 points and Raw Sugar prices in London Terminal Market also declined by about 1d. ped cwt. during the week. Java remains unchanged at F. 6/- for New Crop and 5 3/4 for Old crop. Stocks of Sugar in Java on 1st July 1933 were estimated at about 2520057 tons including 373684 tons of the current crop.

Calcutta & Karachi:—Calcutta market is reported to be steady & Karachi remained very quiet during the week demand fod Spot being on a limited scale.

Arrivals:—S. S. Karanja arrived duding the week with about 11000 bags of Mozambique Sugar. S. S. Nawab, S. S. India & S. S. Pasha are expected to arrive on about the 5th, 10th & 20th August with about 35000; 20000 & 19000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stock of about 70000 bags.

The following are quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12/- per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Nawab Rs. 4/15/- per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. India Rs. 4/15/- per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Pasha Rs. 4/15/3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July Rs. 4/14/9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment August Rs. 5/0/6 cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment September Rs. 5/1/- cwt. F. B. H. per F. B. H.

Shipment Octo/Dec. 5/2/- per cwt. F. B. H.

African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12/- per cwt.

Britania Sugar:—Ready Rs. 16/2/- per cwt.—

Narkatiaganj Birla swadeshi:—Rs. 23/6/- per Six mds.

Tone:—Steady.

CHARLIE WORTH

£1,500,000

Mary Pickford, Toronto-born actress, and Douglas Fairbanks are listed as the second and third wealthiest of Hollywood's film celebrities.

Latest available assessments by County Assessor Ed. W. Hopkins, those for 1932, placed Charles Chaplin as the wealthiest, with stocks and bonds, valued at more than £1,500,000. It showed Miss Pickford to have stocks worth £460,000, foreign trusts, £35,000, and real estate of £40,000.

Fairbanks had stocks valued at £270,000, foreign trusts at £47,000, and real estate at £15,000 besides Pickfair, his home, listed at £14,000.

Murderer Has Vision Of "Lon Chaney"

Screen Star's "Terrifying Face" Drives Him To Suicide In Prison

After three previous suicide attempts, a man who was condemned to death for the murder of his sweetheart and subsequently reprieved has at last succeeded in taking his life in a padded cell.

The young murderer, Robert Williams, 32, carpenter, was found unconscious on a blood-stained bed in Maidstone Prison two months ago.

Doctors saved his life, and on May 15 he was transferred to Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, where, although watched every five minutes of the day and night, he has now committed suicide, says, "News of the World."

His fate recalls his two sensational trials at the Old Bailey, in which the plea was made that; at the time of the murder, Williams had a vision of Lon Chaney, the film star, in one of his grotesque screen roles.

It was revealed at the inquest on Williams, held at the prison, that he had apparently piled up the mattresses in his padded cell and jumped from the top, fracturing his skull.

Chief Hospital iOfficer Arthur Shaw stated that when Williams was transferred to Parkhurst from Maidstone on May 15 last he was said to have suicidal tendencies. He was, therefore, placed in a special cell.

FATAL FIVE MINUTES.

He seemed fairly cheerful for a time, but about the beginning of the month his mental attitude changed, and he developed religious mania.

On July 8 he was found under circumstances which pointed to the fact that he was trying to take his life. A towel was looped through the ventilator of his cell and attached to it were his braces and his tie, the latter of which was looped in the form of a noose.

When the discovery was made Williams was standing on the table of his cell, and he seemed bent on placing his head in the noose. He was subsequently placed in a padded cell.

Another officer gave evidence that when he looked into the padded cell from a special observation point he saw that Williams had barricaded the door with mattresses, which he had pulled up from the floor. He was lying on the concrete in a pool of blood. Five minutes previously Williams had been pacing his cell.

He died three hours after the discovery.

In returning a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind," the jury exonerated the prison officers from all blame.

It was in January, 1929, that Williams was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey for the murder in Hyde Park of Julia Mangan, a 21-year-old housemaid.

She was discovered with her throat cut, and beside her on the grass lay Williams, with a wound in his throat. The crime aroused more than the usual interest because of the sensational defence put forward by Williams.

In vivid words he described to judge and jury a strange delusion under which he laboured at the time of the crime.

He related how he was mocked by a face, and explained that the terrifying vision he saw was that of Lon Chaney, the film star, in a screen character, pulling faces at him and shouting at him.

"A MAN IN THE CORNER."

At the first trial the jury could not agree on the question of William's sanity, but the second time they found him guilty, and he was sentenced to death.

He was afterwards reprieved, and the sentence reduced to one of penal servitude for life.

Williams, who was stated by a doctor to be emotional and mentally unstable, admitted that he had tried to take his life when he was 14 years of age by throwing himself against the hind leg of a horse.

He then went on to describe what happened while he was sitting with his sweetheart in Hyde Park.

"I thought I was in a room and I saw a man in the corner shouting and pulling faces at me, and saying he had me where he wanted me," he related, and added that the man was Lon Chaney.

In his summing-up the judge referred to Lon Chaney's "terrifying" appearance in his films, but pointed out that this vision did not necessarily indicate that Williams was insane.

NEW FRENCH WHEAT LAW

Minimum Price Established

PARIS, July 19. (By Mail.)

While the British and Empire farmers are demanding legislative action to favour home-grown wheat, French wheat growers have just succeeded in securing the passage of a comprehensive Wheat Law.

The Act, while establishing a legal minimum price, Government subsidies, organised advisory bodies and sharply increased taxation and control of the wheat industry, does not realise the proposed Government monopoly, nor does it materially enlarge the existing restrictions on wheat imports.

The following are the chief points of the Act.

1. There is established a legal minimum price on wheat for human consumption of 115 francs per quintal. The Minister of Agriculture can fix a minimum price of bread flour by decree.

2. All mills are subject to a new special control. Mills which crushed more than 12,000 quintals in a preceding year are required to maintain minute records.

3. The Government is authorised to requisition mills and flour in case of shortage.

4. Declaration of areas sown and of stocks in hand is made compulsory.

5 A National Wheat Committee and Departmental Committees are instituted.

6. The Government is authorised to buy up stock surpluses.

7. The Government is authorised to finance the marketing of the crop.

8. The Minister of Agriculture is authorised to decree the maximum of foreign wheat which shall be admissible domestically milled flour.

9. A Government premium is established for the denaturisation of excess wheat.

10. Excess exports may give rise to export certificates valid for payment of import duties except imports of wheat and flour.

11. Government subsidies for the above purposes shall not exceed approximately £300.000. This fund shall be provided by certain import duties, milling taxes, or if these are deficient. from public borrowing.

12. Import of soft wheat in bond is to be suspended until September 1, 1933.

The Act embraces Algeria where the minimum price of hard and soft wheat shall be established by decree.—Reuter.

BAN OF SALVATION ARMY IN BAVARIA

No Activities In Public Streets

MUNICH. (By Mail).

Dr. Dreher, the newly appointed Chief of Police of Nej Ulm (Bavaria) has, as from July 19, prohibited the Salvation Army from pursuing any kind of activity in public streets and squares, with the exception that the sale of their newspaper the "War Cry" may be continued.

The prohibition is due, it is stated, to the fact that the form of worship adopted by the Salvation Army offends against the religious feelings of many other people and that the inhabitants of the town have been importuned in the past.—Reuter.

VOLSTEAD WITHOUT WORK NOW

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA.

The "Father of the Prohibition Act," ex-Senator Andrew J Volstead has been given "indefinite furlough" from his position of legal adviser to the North-West Prohibition Administrator.

This is part of an economy measure which has resulted in 100 other prohibition employees losing their work in the same District.—Reuter.

FEATURE OF "JOINT"

LONDON, Aug. 5.

A feature of the deliberations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the Indian constitutional reforms which has been sitting since the beginning of May has been the precedent set by Sir Samuel Hoare, who is the First Secretary of State to enter the witness-box before a select committee.

Sir S. Hoare's evidence. which is to be continued in the autumn, covers the whole field of Government's constitutional proposals in the White Paper. and before the Committee adjourned drew warm tributes from all sections.

Organisations of Hindus, Muslims. orthodox Hindus, Indian women. Labour and Landlords were among the bodies which have hitherto given evidence.

Lord Linlithgow, Chairman. in adjourning the sittings until October 3, bore testimony to the value of co-operation of the delegates from India who were attending for the purposes of consultation.

The Committee's report is not expected till late in the year.—Reuter's Special.

NAZI LAWYERS MUST BE SOLDIERS FIRST

Military Service Under War Veterans

BERLIN. (By Mail).

All German law students have now to undergo a period of training in military exercises and sports in Nazi camps before they will be allowed to practise at the German bar.

The first of these camps has been opened at Juterbog 30 miles from Berlin. and is organised on strictly military lines. The students have to live like soldiers in the field, and they are not allowed to smoke or drink.

The purpose of these camps is officially declared to be to "give an opportunity of judging the character and disposition of these young men," and to eliminate all "un-German" tendencies.— Reuter.

"DEAD LAND"

Englishman's Discovery In Mexico

NEW ORLEANS, (By Mail.)

A "Dead Land" once filled with temples and forts has been discovered in Mexico by Dr. Thomas Gann, the British Explorer and Author. Dr. Gann, on arriving at New Orleans after three months exploration in Mexico, said that he had discovered a deserted Mayan district which he believed was populated at one time by several hundred thousand persons. The district with an area of 15 by 20 square miles, he said, was discovered in Southern Mexico in the territory of Quaintanna Roo. He was permitted to cut through underbrush, Dr. Gann said, but the Mexican Government refused him permission to excavate mounds which he said he believed contained much precious metal. "It is stupendous expense," he added, "it is almost literally covered with mounds of elaborately cut stone. walls, beautiful plazas and circular forts, all fairly well preserved. From what we can learn it was district rather closely settled by this great population who came together as a number of sacred centres, the four great temples of which are still standing. He said the area dates from a late Mayan period, between 600 and 1200 A.D. He hopes to make further exploration next year.—Reuter.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, August 4.

CORRESPONDING.

	Season To date	This week.	Season 1932-33.	Week 1932.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	61	61	35	35	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters	52	52	24	24	,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	94	94	59	59	,,
Of which to Japan	14	14	4	4	,,
Of which to China	5	5	10	10	,,
Of which to Great Britain	9	9	12	12	,,
Of which to Germany	29	29	10	10	,,
Stock at New York		142	...	203	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports		2,996	...	3,370	,,
Stocks at U.S. Interior Towns		1,178	...	1,333	,,
World's Visible Supply		8,226	...	8,512	,,
Of which to American Cotton		6,476	...	6,689	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	129	129	149	149	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	33	33	35	35	,,

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

HERRIOT MAY GO TO RUSSIA

PARIS, July 19. (By Mail).

M. Herriot, the President of the Radical Party and former Prime Minister, may go to Soviet Russia next month.

He has been sounded by the Soviet Government as to his willingness to visit that country on a tour of investigation, but has not as yet made up his mind.

M. Alphand, France's Ambassador to Soviet Russia, arrived in Paris to-day, the purpose of his visit being to give the French Government important information concerning Franco-Soviet relations.

The visit is significant, following as it does closely upon the signature of the pact of non-aggression, and the interview between M. Litvinoff and members of the French Government.

"There can be little doubt" says "L'intransigeant", "that diplomatic negotiations are actually in progress, with a view to bringing about closer relations between Paris and Moscow."—Reuter.

JACK SHARKEY FULL OF FIGHT

Meets King Levinsky In September

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Despite rumours to the contrary Jack Sharkey does not intend to "Hang Up His Gloves" following his knock-out defeat at the hand of Primo Carnera. Far from retiring, Sharkey is full of fight, and wants a contest every month.

The former champion meets King Levinsky over ten round at Chicago on September 10, and a match with Tommy Loughran, the former Light, Heavy-weight champion, has been tentatively fixed for Madison,-Square Garden early in October.

Sharkey is also willing to meet Steve Hamas, one of the most promising heavy-weights, or anyone else.—Reuter.

Rugby—It is announced that agreement has been reached by National Whitley Council for the United Kingdom Civil Service under which, subject to certain conditions, blind typists and telephone operators may become established and receive pensions in ordinary way.—B. O. W.

AMERICAN COTTON GINNING REPORTS.

The Census Ginning Figures issued for each period by the U.S.A. Government of American Cotton during the past six seasons were as under:—

(IN THOUSANDS).

Ginners Published up to	on	1933-34.	1932-33.	1931-32.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1928-29.	1927-28.
31-7-33	8-8-33	71	7	78	87	88	163	
15-8-33	23-8-33	180	33	495	217	193	294	
31-8-33	8-9-33	614	475	1305	1266	675	1083	
15-9-33	23-9-33	1772	1527	1852	1783	1542	1968	
30-9-33	9-10-33	2198	3316	2575	2553	2463	2439	
17|10|33	25|10|33	2476	4090	2847	3193	3186	2174	
31|10|33	8|11|33	1935	2632	1612	1790	2014	1807	
13|11|33	21|11|33	1287	2080	1098	1009	1159	973	
30|11|33	8|12|33	1098	813	873	960	1242	844	
12|12|33	20|12|33	456	335	425	604	586	329	
15|1|34	23|1| 34	332	634	332	726	744	430	
Final	20|3 |34	285	603	162	357	377	276	
Total		12703	16595	13754	14545	14269	12778	
Bureau Estimate		12727	16918	14243	14919	14373	12739	

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J5

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1933

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J6

America Retains Wightman Cup

Leads By Four Matches To Two: Miss Nuthall And Miss James Beat Mrs. Van Ryn And Miss Marble In Doubles

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

America retains Wightman Cup leading by four matches to two. One match is yet to be played. In singles Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss Scriven 5-7, 6-2, 7-5.

To-day the weather was hotter and sunnier than yesterday and crowd was still moderate.

Nuthall at start did nothing right. It was a baseline duel throughout. Babcock was very steady and outdrove Nuthall who netted and double faulted besides sending her returns out frequently. Nuthall concentrated on Babcock's backhand but Babcock was equal to anything.

TABLES TURNED

The second set witnessed amazing metamorphosis. Tables were turned; Britisher outdrove and out generalled and ran the American off her legs who was getting tired. In the final set the American was leading 2-1. Then Nuthall steadied herself up through lovely placements and the American could not cope with them, as she was so tired. She had, however, a chance to pull up the set to 3-5 by winning her service games but Nuthall winning love game got the set.

ROUND'S STEADY PLAY.

Round and Palfrey started in do or die spirit coming to net and slamming very hard drives from base lines. Round was serving magnificently and was the steadier of the two. She won the first fourth, fifth and eighth games in the first set. Palfrey's placing was superb. The second set was a ding-dong struggle more gruelling than the first. Palfrey won games one, three, five, nine, ten, eleven, fourteen and sixteen.

To-day saw a very fine exhibition of tennis very different from yesterday's. Palfrey advanced to net continually, while Round scored winners all over the court.

In the thirteenth game Palfrey scored a winner from drive by Round which obviously went out. Crowd barracked the umpire who admonished them. Round reached match point twice in the eighteenth game.

JACOB'S INSPIRED GAME.

Rallying magnifirently from two five Scriven won the last five games in a row besides winning the first and fifth games. She appeared tired at the start. Jacobs played an inspired tennis unleashing fierce attack, chopping, driving and forcing Scriven into errors. Jacobs service was very best.

In the second set Javobs was very steady and she allowed Scriven to make errors. The English player was extremely tired and it was no surprise that her rallies were very long which termina ed in errors. Scriven whose kills were very weak only won the third and sixth games.

In the third set Scriven put up a very brave fight. She lost first game but won the second, third and fourth. Jacobs took the fifth and sixth and Scriven seventh and eight giving five, three lead. The match was within her grasp but she was too tired and lost her final service to love.

In the seventh game the umpire ruled the drive by Jacobs out at which the crowd vigorously protested.

THRILLING NET PLAY.

The setting sun heralded the final match which was most spirited Americans pulled up from one three to draw level at five-five but found the Britishers too versatile. There was a thrilling net play and the Britishers improved as the match went on. Americans could not weather the attack of sizzling drives and hurricane smashes.

VAN RYN & MARBLE BEATEN

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

In Wightman Cup doubles Miss Nuthall and Miss James beat Mrs Van Ryn and Miss Marble 7|5, 6|2.

ROUND'S SUCCESS.

In Wightman Cup singles Miss Round beat Miss Sarah Palfrey 6|4, 10|8.

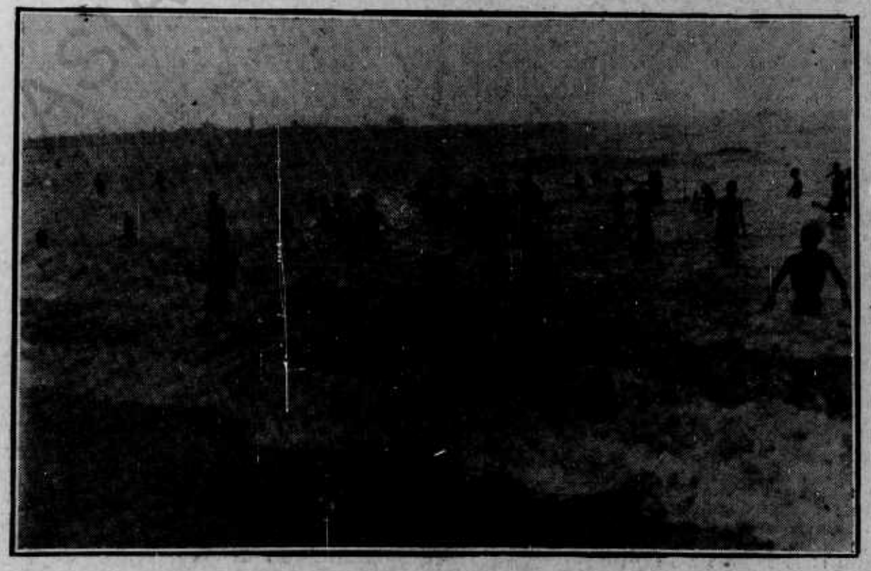
BABCOCK BEATEN.

In Wightman Cup singles Miss Nuthall beat Miss Babcock 1|6, 6|1, 6|3.

COCOANUT DAY IN BOMBAY

A view of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair held at the Azad Maidan on Saturday. It was not so crowded as in previous years, owing to heavy downpour throughout the day.

A snapshot of the Hindu Sacred-thread Ceremony in progress on Chowpatty Sands on Saturday.



Fisherboys in the rough sea at Chowpatty anxiously waiting to pitch the cocoanuts thrown in by Hindu devotees.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST MUST BUY INDIAN GOODS

Mr. G. P. Singh Gives Notice Of Searching Questions On Its Store Purchase Policy

SIMLA (By Mail).

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh, M.L.A., has given notice of the following questions:—

1. (a) Is it a fact that the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, recently addressed the Government on the subject of the Stores Purchase policy of the Calcutta Port Trust and in the course of their communication pointed out that "the existence and growth of the Port Trust depends ultimately on the prosperity of Indian trade and industry and that the Commissioners should in respect of their stores purchase follow a policy which tends to encourage goods purchased and manufactured in India?

(b) Will Government kindly make a statement regarding the stores purchase policy of the Calcutta Port Trust and lay on the table a comparative statement showing the value of stores purchased in England and abroad and that purchased in India during the last five years?

(c) Will Government kindly state the general plan of retrenchment pursued by the Calcutta Port Trust, indicating how many Indians and how many foreign employees and officials have been retrenched during the last three years and the amount of saving effected under each head?

FRONTIER POLICY.

2. Will Government kindly make a statement relating to the trouble and activities on the North Western Frontier of India for some time, the steps taken by Government and the present situation obtaining there?

3. Will Government kindly state if any correspondence has passed between them and the India Office relating to the proposal of restricting the passage of Government officials proceeding to England to British steamers "in view of the serious position of British shipping and also to avoid subsidising of Italian steamers?" Is it intended to issue instructions on the subject? If so, on what lines?—A. P.

PERPETUATING NAZI REGIME

Hitler Unfolds Plans Before Leaders' Conference

MUNICH, Aug. 6.

A scheme to institute a sort of Nazi grand council in order to ensure the permanency of the present regime, was outlined by Chancellor Hitler at the conference of Nazi leaders at Obersalzburg.

Herr Hitler said that the new Nazi hierarchy would take the form of a senate composed of the most trusted party leaders.—Reuter.

TOWARDS PEACE IN E. EUROPE

Nazi Govt. Enters Into Agreement With Polland

WARSAW, Aug. 6.

Agreements of far-reaching importance to the peace of East Europe have been signed as a result of negotiations between the Polish Government and representatives of the Nazi Government at Danzig.

The agreements deal with the rights of Polish minority at Danzig and questions of the utilisation of the port which in recent years has suffered heavily through competition with the neighbouring Polish port of Gdynia.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI INTERVENES

Not Joining In Franco-British Demarche Against Germany

ROME, Aug. 5.

Italian representations to Germany as regards Austria have apparently taken the form of unofficial friendly advice.

According to an official of the Italian Foreign Office, Italy is not joining in the Franco-British 'demarche,' but it is learned unofficially that Sigr. Mussolini has intervened in Berlin in a conciliatory spirit urging moderation and prudence.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI HOLDS KEY

PARIS, Aug. 5.

The news that Britain and France are making representations to Germany regarding Nazi propaganda in Austria is welcomed by all shades of French opinion, although the method to be adopted, namely, friendly notes, is not unanimously approved here. The Right opposition argue that the language of the notes is not strong enough, while the Socialists assert that the situation is one of international danger, which should be raised before the League of Nations. The nature of the Italian demarche on the same subject, a day or two ago, has not transpired, though the significance of Italy acting first is obvious, since Sgr. Mussolini is the inventor of the Four-Power Pact to the preamble of which the British and French notes refer, while he is also the statesman to whom Herr Hitler is most likely to listen in view of the similarity of their political viewpoints.—Reuter's Special.

DROPPED CIGARETTE END DOES IT !

Official Armed Force To Guard Free State Public Buildings

DUBLIN, Aug. 6.

The country is surprised at the swift establishment of a new official armed force, 300 of whom started duty immediately they were enrolled.

It is officially stated that the force would be used to protect public buildings and would be recruited from men who served in Anglo-Irish conflict.

The development is the culmination of several days hectic police activity following a small fire in the basement of the Dail building.

It is now stated that it was due to a carelessly dropped cigarette end.—Reuter.

40 HOUR-WEEK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

DETROIT, Aug. 5.

The Ford Motor Company returned to forty-hour week in the place of forty-eight hours introduced a month ago.

VILLAGER DUPED

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

A poor villager was duped in the Court compound, when a man took from him Rs. 31 on the pretext of securing a job of a motor-cleaner for him.

The facts were that he came in search of a job to the Court with all his belongings and there had a talk with another man. The latter told him that he could get him employed on Rs. 20 per mensem if he agreed to pay Rs. 25 to the Head Clerk, Rs. 5 to the Peshkar and Re. 1 for the necessary papers. He agreed and handed Rs. 31 to him. The latter asked him to wait near the motor-car standing there. He kept waiting and the man never returned.

The car proved to have had no connection with him.

TAXI STRIKE IN LONDON

Over 8,000 Cabs To Be Called Off Street

PARTIAL STRIKE IN PROGRESS ALREADY

Union Demands Increase In Minimum Fare

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

August bank holiday week-end ushered in with the strike in London of taxi-drivers.

All drivers except those owning own cabs were called off the streets by the Transport and General Workers Union to-day and it is expected by to-night over half of London's 8000 sabs be out of commission.

The Union's decision aimed at giving official sanction to the partial strike which is already in progress.

The bone of contention is increase in the minimum fare from sixpence to ninepence without alteration being made on meter dials.

Men argue, while the dial is unaltered they lose threepence on tips in each journey, making a weekly loss of five or six shillings.

They demand, until the dial is altered to the new tariff they should receive this threepence and refused to accept owners compromise offer of twopence or threepence.

BRITANNIA GAINS SECOND VICTORY

Wins Principal Event Of Royal Yacht Club's Regatta

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

His Majesty's cutter "Britannia" gained the second victory in Cowes, winning the principal event in the Royal Yacht Club's regatta.

Stephenson's all-steel yacht "Velsheda" finished first but had to allow "Britannia" three minutes seven seconds, the royal yacht winning on time allowance by nine seconds.

CAWNPORE PEASANTS' MISERABLE PLIGHT

Absence Of Rain And Excessive Heat Since Beginning Of July

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 3.

Heart-rending reports about the miserable plight of the peasants of Cawnpore District are being received here every day, due to absence of rains and excess of heat in this season. The latest states that rains have been scanty from the very beginning of the present season, but since Asarh (beginning of July), there has been hardly any rain. And for some days past, there has been absolutely no rain. All the crops are therefore drying up. The peasants are altogether upset.

A complaint from Pargana Ghatampore has been received that canal water is also not available there and the small streams of the canal not having been cleaned as yet this year, water does not reach upto the tail-end of these. This cleaning which is done annually is absolutely necessary.

MARRIOT FOR INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 5.

Marriott has accepted the invitation to tour India with the M. C. C.—Reuter's Special.

LARGE TURNOVER IN MONEY MARKET

Credit Rendered More Abundant This Week

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.

In the money market there was a large turnover usually associated with the end of the month, credit being rendered even more abundant this week by a large dividend disbursement and repayment of half banking credit to France with the result that accommodation is obtainable down to one-eighth per cent.

This week's treasury bills were allotted slightly under five shillings five pence per cent. which constitutes a new low record in the history of Government's short-term borrowing.

The Stock Exchange, commodity markets and Wall Street closed to-day.

Rugby—The Secretary of State for War, Lord Hailsham, left London yesterday on visit to British War Cemeteries in France and Belgium accompanied by Lady Hailsham and Sir Fabian Ware, Vice-Chairman of Imperial War Graves Commission.—B. O. W.

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